NOTE XVIII.

CONTRIBUTION TO OUR KNOWLEDGE OF THE AVIFAUNA OF THE NETHERLANDS,

BEING A LIST OF ALL THE SPECIES OF BIRDS HITHERTO OBSERVED, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCES TO SPECIMENS IN THE LEYDEN MUSEUM

BY

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(With 2 plates).

Though the specimens in our general ornithological collection, for the greater part collected before and at the time that the late Professor H. Schlegel interested himself much in the knowledge of the birds of the Netherlands — that is before 1865 —, in addition with those of the fine collection of stuffed birds, brought together by the late Mr. J. P. van Wickevoort Crommelin, all captured in the Netherlands and received by the Museum in 1893, form for many of the species a scientific material, I however acquired the experience, when taking the care of the Birds-collection of our Museum in 1904, that many other species, even some of the commonest ones, were represented in an insufficient manner, so that it was impossible to make a somewhat serious study with the aid of this material. Moreover all the specimens of the old collection are stuffed, series of twenty and more examples of the same species. These stuffed birds are very unmana-

geable for comparative examination and many of them are spoiled because they were exposed during tens of years in bad cases, open to daylight, dust and mould. It is a matter of course, that in a museum must be a collection of well-stuffed specimens for the general public, but three or four specimens in different plumage or age of each species are in most cases more than sufficient; the rest of the material, being by far the largest part and the true scientific material, must be preserved as skins, not be exposed to the general public, but open only to students of ornithology.

A skin-collection of indigenous birds was absolutely wanting in our Museum and as completing and enlarging of our collection of native birds was very necessary, I entered in relation with collectors in different parts of our country and had till yet the satisfaction, that many specimens, and among them some very interesting ones, came in the Museum and that gradually the base of an up-to-date skin-collection of our native birds is formed.

Special thanks for more or less important donations are due to the following gentlemen: D. Bakker, Dr. J. F. van Bemmelen, E. Blaauw, F. E. Blaauw, J. Boonstra, J. M. Bottemanne, E. J. M. de Bruyn, Mr. J. J. Clotterbooke Patijn van Kloetinge, J. Daalder Dz., R. van Eecke, J. van Essen, W. J. Heyligers, G. Kniphorst, Mr. H. Kuipers, H. Leyborne Popham, J. Molenaar, A. A. van Pelt Lechner, T. M. Pike, G. Polvliet, C. A. L. Smits van Burgst, Mr. R. Baron Snouckaert van Schauburg, G. S. van der Spruyt, C. N. Tieleman, F. A. Verster van Wulverhorst, F. H. Verster, J. Wurfbain and Mr. R. Baron van Zuylen van Nijevelt.

I hope these gentlemen will continue in bestowing our collection with interesting birds and also I hope that still many other ones will follow their example and will help to make our collection as good as possible and worthy to be the National Collection.

Our present government fortunately is also watchful of the interests of science and of our Museum, but at the same time watchful of the interests of the birds of our

country; everyone will be thankful for the Royal warrant of July 18th 1908, by which an end was put to the horrible slaughter among the terns on our coast. We may hope, that the protection of our birds becomes continually more general, so that finally every bird is protected, at least during its breedingperiod.

In the following lines I have given a list of all the species of birds observed with certainty in the Netherlands. Special mention is made of the occurrence of rarer birds, also I have given some remarks on more common species, based however only upon the material in the collections of the Leyden Museum of Natural History and chiefly concerning birds, received from 1 September 1904 till 1 September 1908, while some acquisitions of former days are mentioned also. Behind the scientific names I have placed in brackets the popular name, under which the bird is commonly known in the Netherlands; this will be useful to the general reader in our country, who is not familiar with the latin names. The number of the specimens received in the four years is mentioned at each species.

The birds of the Collection van Wickevoort Crommelin are indicated with the number, that each object bears and that agrees with the numbers in the Manuscript Catalogue of van Wickevoort Crommelin, as well as with those in the printed Catalogue of this collection edited by Dr. Jentink (Mus. d'Hist. nat. Pays-Bas, XIV, 1894). The nomenclature in the latter catalogue is not that of van Wickevoort Crommelin.

PODICIPEDIDAE.

1. *Podiceps cristatus* (L.). [FUUT].

We received 20 specimens in different plumage. There is in the collection an albino of this species, killed in Holland and purchased in 1866 from the Cabinet van Lidth de Jeude (Schlegel, Cat. Urinatores, *Podiceps cristatus*, n°. 10). The upperparts in this example have a light brown tinge.

A male, shot 18 November 1864 in the province of Noord-Holland, making part of the Collection van Wickevoort Crommelin (294—5) is interesting by the pale coloration of the upper parts.

2. *Podiceps grisegena* (Boddaert). [ROODHALSFUUT].

Since 1904 we received only three specimens, killed in the neighbourhood of Leiden, being an old male and an old female from the Kagermeer, 22 September 1905, and a young female from Zoeterwoude, 16 October 1906.

3. *Podiceps auritus* (L.). [KUIFDUIKER].

In the latter four years the Museum received three specimens in winter plumage, killed in the vicinity of Leiden, viz.: ♂, 24 January 1905, Nieuwkoop; ♀, 19 October 1905, Kagermeer; ♀, 15 November 1907, Zoeterwoude. In our collection are five specimens in full summer dress: four in the collection van Wickevoort Crommelin (296—1, 3, 5 and 8) and one in our old collection, presented by the late van Wickevoort Crommelin in 1856 (Schlegel, Cat. Urinatores, *Podiceps cornutus*, n°. 2).

4. *Podiceps nigricollis* Brehm. [GEOORDE FUUT].

This species the Museum did not receive in the latter years. We possess altogether ten specimens from Holland, among which are four specimens in full summer plumage, two in the collection van Wickevoort Crommelin (297—1 and 3) and two in our old collection (Schlegel, Cat. Urinatores, *Podiceps auritus*, n^{os}. 2 and 3).

5. *Podiceps fluviatilis* (Tunstall). [HAGELZAKJE].

We received 13 specimens, only one in breeding plumage. Of this species, our commonest grebe, the Museum possesses only very few examples in full dress, altogether only six. Specimens in this dress from Holland are very welcome to our collection.

COLYMBIDAE.

6. *Colymbus imber* Gunnerus. [IJSDUIKER].

This species is the rarest of the genus in Holland. Specimens in full dress are extremely rare and I believe that the male, killed 15 May 1856 on the island of Wieringen in the Zuiderzee, in the possession of our Museum (Coll. van Wickevoort Crommelin, 301—1) is the only specimen in full dress having been killed in the Netherlands. The two specimens mentioned in Schlegel's Catalogue (Cat. Urinatores, *Colymbus glacialis*, nos. 1 and 2) have not been killed with certainty on our shore.

7. *Colymbus arcticus* L. [PARELDUIKER].

This diver is less rare than the foregoing, although examples in full plumage are far from common. We received since 1904 four specimens in winter dress, one of them, a male from Leiderdorp, province Zuid-Holland, 12 January 1905, with some feathers of the summer plumage on the back. In the collection of the late van Wickevoort Crommelin are two specimens in full summer plumage (300—1 and 4) and in our old collection one (Schlegel, Cat. Urinatores, *Colymbus arcticus*, n°. 2).

8. *Colymbus stellatus* Brünnich. [ROODKEELZEEDUIKER].

Young specimens of this species are every winter tolerably common, adult ones are rarer.

Since 1904 we received 16 specimens in winter plumage, only one specimen showing traces of the red throat. One specimen, a male in winter dress, was shot on Texel, 29 May 1906. Only one specimen in the collection van Wickevoort Crommelin (299—7) is in perfect summer plumage, while in the Museum's old collection there are two specimens in this dress from our country (Schlegel, Cat. Urinatores, *Colymbus septentrionalis*, nos. 1 and 2).

PROCELLARIIDAE.

9. *Fulmarus glacialis* (L.). [NOORDSCHE STORMVOGEL].

This is a rare visitor to Holland. Most of the specimens are killed in the cold season after stormy weather. Last year, however, a female was captured alive on the Vliehors near Texel on the 23rd July. The primaries of the right wing had not attained their full length, so that the bird was not able to fly.

10. *Procellaria pelagica* L. [STORMVOGELTJE].

This species has become in later time in Holland much rarer than formerly, when it was commoner than the next species. In 1863 Schlegel recorded in the Catalogue of the Procellariae three specimens killed in Holland and no specimen of *Oceanodroma leucorrhoa*. In the collection van Wickevoort Crommelin are 6 examples of *pelagica* and only 2 of *leucorrhoa*. The Museum has not received this species during the last four years.

11. *Oceanodroma leucorrhoa* (Vieillot). [VAAL STORMVOGELTJE].

We received eleven examples viz.:

♀, October 1904, Hornhuizen, Groningen. (Preserved as skeleton).
♂, November 1904, near 's Gravenhage. (Preserved as skeleton).
♀, 28 November 1904, Pieterburen, Groningen.
♂, 12 December 1904, coast of Groningen.
♂, 9 October 1905, Scheveningen.
♀, January 1906, coast of Groningen.
♀, October 1906, coast of Groningen.
♂, 13 November 1906, Westernieland, Groningen.
♂, 5 December 1906, coast of Groningen.
♀, 10 December 1906, Hornhuizen, Groningen.
♀, 21 November 1907, Westernieland, Groningen.

12. *Puffinus puffinus* (Brünnich). [NOORDSCHE PIJLSTORMVOGEL].

This species is recorded by Temminck as having been captured in Holland. We have in the collection the two types of *Procellaria anglorum* Temminck (Man. d'Orn. 2e éd. II, 1820, p. 806), one originally labelled by Temminck »*Puffinus anglorum*, Europe" and the other one »*Puffinus anglorum*, Europe sept."; these localities have been changed by Schlegel into „Mer du Nord" (Cat. Procellariae, *Procellaria anglorum*, nos. 1 and 2). Specimens obtained in our country are not known to me [1]).

13. *Puffinus grisea* (Gmelin). [GRAUWE PIJLSTORMVOGEL].

This species is not represented in our collection of indigenous birds. An old male, captured 15 October 1900 at Hornhuizen, province of Groningen, is in the possession of Baron R. Snouckaert van Schauburg (Tijdschr. Ned. Dierk. Vereen. VII, 1902, p. 43).

SULIDAE.

14. *Sula bassanus* (L.). [JAN VAN GENT].

We received three adult specimens, viz. a ♀ captured alive 7 October 1905 near Noordwijk, a ♀ killed 15 November 1907 on the Zuiderzee and a ♀ killed 30 January 1908 near den Helder. It seems that young specimens are at present much rarer than in former days.

PHALACROCORACIDAE.

15. *Phalacrocorax carbo* (L.). [SCHOLLEVAAR].

A pale brown variety of this species was received 19 October 1905. It had been killed on the Kagermeer the

1) *Puffinus obscura* (Gmelin) is placed wrongly on the list of the birds of Holland by Schlegel. Out of Temminck's statements (Man. d'Orn. 2e éd. II, 1820, p. 808; IV, 1840, p. 510) is not to read, that an example has been killed in our country.

C. Nozeman (Nederlandsche Vogelen, IV, 1809, p. 369) gives under the name of *Procellaria puffinus*, B. Linn. the description and a coloured plate of a *Daption capensis* (L.), which was said to have been killed some years before near Sloterdijk, Noord-Holland.

day before. It is a female of very small size. Head, neck, rump, tail, primaries and sides of body are pale brown, back and wingcoverts whitish brown, breast and vent white. Iris grey, bill light brown-grey, naked skin yellow, feet light brown, nails brown-grey. Total length about 730, wing 320, tail 150, bill 63 mm.

We received further 13 specimens, young and adult ones, but no specimens in breeding plumage.

16. *Phalacrocorax graculus* (L.). [GEKUIFDE SCHOLLEVAAR].

Our Museum received a young female, shot 7 October 1905 near the island of Texel, and an adult male with fully developed crest, killed on the seashore between den Helder and Callantsoog, 1 May 1908.

We have still another specimen of this bird killed in Holland, viz.: a young female captured 25 February 1860 near Rotterdam (Schlegel, Cat. Pelecani, *Graculus cristatus*, n°. 6).

ARDEIDAE.

17. *Ardea cinerea* L. [BLAUWE REIGER].

We received 14 examples in different ages. The Museum possesses an adult male in which one of the lengthened occipital plumes is white instead of black (Schlegel, Cat. Ardeae, *Ardea cinerea*, n°. 1, figured by Schlegel, Vogels van Nederland, 1854—58, pl. 186).

18. *Ardea purpurea* L. [PURPERREIGER].

The Museum purchased only three examples, viz.:
young ♂, 5 September 1905, de Kaag, Zuid-Holland;
adult ♂, 11 May 1906, Bennebroek, Noord-Holland;
young ♂, 31 July 1906, de Kaag.

19. *Herodias alba* (L.). [GROOTE ZILVERREIGER].

We possess only one specimen, a female, shot 2 February 1855 near Zutphen (Coll. van Wickevoort Crommelin, 213—1).

20. *Garzetta garzetta* (L.). [KLEINE ZILVERREIGER].

This species is not represented in the collection by an example shot in our country. One indigenous example was preserved in the University Museum of Groningen, burnt in 1906; another was killed in July 1901 near Gennep, province Limburg (Snouckaert, Tijdschr. Ned. Dierk. Vereen. VII, 1902, p. 271).

21. *Nycticorax nycticorax* (L.). [KWAK].

The night-heron is at the present time very rare in Holland. We possess three specimens: an adult one, only labelled »Holland" (Schlegel, Cat. Ardeae, *Ardea nycticorax*, n°. 1), a young male, shot in September 1849 in Holland, without exact locality (Schlegel, ibid. n°. 2) and a young male killed 19 August 1861 in the province Zuid-Holland (Coll. van Wickevoort Crommelin, 218—3).

22. *Ardeola ralloides* (Scopoli). [RALREIGER].

Two specimens are in our collection: an adult specimen, shot at the Kralingermeer near Rotterdam, purchased from the Cabinet van Lidth de Jeude (Schlegel, Cat. Ardeae, *Ardea comata*, n°. 1) and an adult one, shot on the Schollevaarseiland, July 1860 (Coll. van Wickevoort Crommelin, 215—1).

23. *Ardetta minuta* (L.). [WOUDAAPJE].

In the latter years the Museum received four specimens: young ♂, 14 August 1906, Kagermeer, prov. Zuid-Holland; adult ♀, 25 September 1906, Aalsmeer, prov. Noord-Holland; adult ♀, 15 August 1907, Leimuiden, prov. Zuid-Holland; young ♂, 7 August 1908, Zoeterwoude, prov. Zuid-Holland.

24. *Botaurus stellaris* (L.). [ROERDOMP].

It is a remarkable fact, that among the specimens preserved in our collection are much more males than females.

In our old collection are among 14 specimens only one female and an unsexed specimen, the rest are males. In the collection van Wickevoort Crommelin are three specimens, two males and one female. In my time we received ten specimens, being seven males and three females.

CICONIIDAE.

25. *Ciconia ciconia* (L.). [OOIEVAAR].

We received a young male and a young female of about four weeks of age, taken from the nest 10 June 1906 at Hintham near 's Hertogenbosch.

26. *Ciconia nigra* (L.). [ZWARTE OOIEVAAR].

We possess three specimens killed in Holland, two young ones from Hoek van Holland, August 1859 (Schlegel, Cat. Ciconiae, *Ciconia nigra*, n°. 3, and the specimen in the collection van Wickevoort Crommelin, 210—1) and a young female from Zandvoort, 21 August 1884 (Coll. van Wickevoort Crommelin, 210—2).

IBIDAE.

27. *Plegadis falcinellus* (L.). [IBIS].

We possess an adult specimen, labelled by Temminck »tué en Hollande" (Schlegel, Cat. Ibis, *Ibis falcinellus*, n°. 2) and a young female, killed 30 October 1873 at Zwartsluis, province Overijssel (Collection van Wickevoort Crommelin, 207—2).

28. *Platelea leucorodia* L. [LEPELAAR].

We received a young male and a young female, killed 9 August 1906 on Texel. In the old collection is a young male shot 3 December 1862 near Leiden, and in the collection van Wickevoort Crommelin is a young female shot 27 February at Hoek van Holland. We possess a fine

series of this species, which is fortunately still breeding in our country [1]).

ANATIDAE.

29. *Cygnus cygnus* (L.). [WILDE ZWAAN].

The Museum purchased five specimens, viz.:
adult ♂, 3 March 1906, Texel;
adult ♀, 20 December 1906, Texel;
adult ♂, February 1907, Ierseke, province Zeeland;
adult ♂, 27 November 1907, Texel;
young ♀, 7 January 1908, Kagermeer, Zuid-Holland.

30. *Cygnus bewickii* Yarrell. [KLEINE ZWAAN].

In the latter years we did not receive this species. We possess the following specimens captured in our country:
adult ♂, captured alive in Holland and received 17 July 1855 from the Zoological Garden at Amsterdam (Schlegel, Cat. Anseres, *Cygnus minor*, n°. 1);
adult ♀, 15 March 1856, Holland, without exact locality (Schlegel, ibid. n°. 2);
adult ♂, 20 March 1858, near Meppel, province Drenthe (Collection van Wickevoort Crommelin, 237—1);
adult ♀, 16 December 1882, Angerlo near Doesburg, province Gelderland. Presented by Dr. R. Horst.

31. *Cygnus olor* (Gmelin). [KNOBBELZWAAN].

It will be always very difficult to state, if the specimens shot in our country are wild birds or domesticated ones. The so-called *Cygnus immutabilis* Yarrell is without doubt a race arised in captivity. True *C. olor* we did not receive; only two specimens of the variety *immutabilis*, an adult female shot

1) In the beginning of December 1906 an example of *Phoenicopterus roseus* Pallas has been shot near Hindeloopen in the province Friesland. I have not inserted this species in the list, because we have to do, very probably, with a bird escaped from captivity. I have not seen the bird, but, judging from the descriptions, it must be the named species.

near Rijpwetering, Zuid-Holland, 1 June 1906, and an adult male shot on Texel, 20 July 1906.

32. *Chen hyperboreus* (Pallas). [SNEEUWGANS].

This species has been only seen in our country; till yet no specimen has been shot or captured.

33. *Anser anser* (L.). [GRAUWE GANS].

Till a short time since a few pairs of this species were breeding in Friesland, which seems to be at present not more the case. The Museum received two old males, both killed on Texel, 12 March and 2 April 1906.

34. *Anser brachyrhynchus* Baillon. [KLEINE RIETGANS].

This species is with *A. fabalis* the most common goose on migration. We received the following specimens:
♀, February 1905, Warmond;
♂♂♂, 13 December 1905, Veeregat, Zeeland, presented by Messrs. T. M. Pike and H. Leyborne Popham;
♂, 24 January 1906, coast of Groningen;
♂, 20 November 1906, Westernieland, coast of Groningen;
young ♀, 28 November 1906, Texel; in this example the lower fore part of the legs had a yellow tinge;
♀, 10 November 1907, Westernieland, Groningen; also in this example the lower fore part of the legs was yellowish;
♂, 14 January 1908, Noordwijk, province Zuid-Holland.

The above mentioned females dated 28 November 1906 and 10 November 1907 are true *brachyrhynchus*, their legs having only an abnormal coloration on the lower parts. They have nothing to do with the so-called *Anser carneirostris* Buturlin, which is in my opinion a variation of *Anser fabalis*; a specimen of this variation has been shot by the late Mr. T. M. Pike in our country, in the province Zeeland, 17 February 1903 (Alphéraky, the Geese of Europe and Asia, 1905, p. 120).

35. *Anser fabalis* (Latham). [RIETGANS].

It is impossible to me to draw a well defined line between *A. fabalis* and *A. f. arvensis* Brehm [AKKERGANS]; there are all kinds of variation in the shape, length and coloration of the bill and the white surrounding of the bill, which all are only individual. We have a large number of bean-geese shot in our country, 20 stuffed specimens and 9 skins received in the latter years, which belong all to one species: *Anser fabalis* (Latham).

36. *Anser erythropus* (L.). [DWERGGANS].

We did not receive this species in the latter time. The Museum possesses the following specimens captured in our country:
adult ♀, 13 January 1865, Overijssel (Coll. van Wickevoort Crommelin, 230—1);
young ♀, 7 January 1870, near Rotterdam;
adult ♀, 3 November 1873, Overijssel (Coll. van Wickevoort Crommelin, 230—2);
adult ♂, 6 November 1873, Overijssel (Coll. van Wickevoort Crommelin, 230—3);
young ♀, 16 October 1899, Eemnes, province Utrecht, presented by Mr. F. E. Blaauw, November 1899;
young ♂, captured in Friesland. Purchased from the Zoological Garden at Rotterdam, February 1902.

37. *Anser albifrons* (Scopoli). [KOLGANS].

Also this species we did not receive in the latter years, though it is a common winter visitor. The *Anser pallipes* de Sélys syn. *Anser albifrons roseipes* Schlegel seems to be a domestic race of this species, as specimens bred in captivity often have pale red feet. According to Mr. F. E. Blaauw (N. L. M. XV, 1893, p. 216) the latter is a hybrid between *A. albifrons* and *A. anser* bred in semi-confinement by the goose catchers.

38. *Branta ruficollis* (Pallas). [ROODHALSGANS).

In the collection is only one specimen from our country,

a young male without date, captured near Rotterdam and presented by H. Schlegel (Schlegel, Cat. Anseres, *Anser ruficollis*, n°. 2).

39. *Branta leucopsis* (Bechstein). [BRANDGANS].

The Museum received a young female shot 1 February 1907 on Texel, and one old male, two old females, two young males and a young female shot on the Ooster Schelde, Zeeland, 2 March 1907, and presented by the late Mr. T. M. Pike.

Though not a wild shot bird, yet I will mention here the interesting hybrid between *Branta leucopsis* and *Anser albifrons*, bred in the Zoological Garden at Amsterdam, preserved in our collection (Schlegel, Cat. Anseres, *Anser leucopsis*. n°. 8).

40. *Branta bernicla* (L.). [ROTGANS].

We received 17 specimens.

41. *Branta bernicla glaucogaster* (Brehm). [WITBUIKROTGANS].

Of this light-bellied form we possess three specimens killed in our country, all three adult ones with no white or whitish edging to the wingcoverts, viz.:

♀, labelled only Holland (Schlegel, Cat. Anseres, *Anser bernicla*. n°. 4);

♀, 20 February 1861, Overijssel (Schlegel, ibid. n°. 5);

♀, 2 February 1861, Wieringen (Collection van Wickevoort Crommelin, 235—4).

42. *Branta canadensis* (L.). [CANADAGANS].

In the collection are two adult males, which have been shot 22 July and 28 July 1876 in the Anna Paulownapolder, province Noord-Holland, and which are presented by Jhr. Mr. D. van Foreest. The bird is observed on several occasions in our country, but it is doubtful whether these are real wild birds or such escaped from captivity.

43. *Tadorna tadorna* (L.). [BERGEEND].

The Museum received 9 adult males and females from Hoek van Holland, Texel and the coast of Groningen, and a young female shot 8 August 1905 at Leimuiden, Zuid-Holland.

44. *Casarca casarca* (L.). [KASARKA-EEND].

The Museum possesses a fine adult male, shot 6 October 1869 at Waardenburg, province of Gelderland. The late van Wickevoort Crommelin has mentioned this bird in the »Archives Néerlandaises des sciences exactes et naturelles", tome IV, 1869, p. 394. I don't believe the bird is escaped from captivity, as wings and feet are in best condition. The bird has been observed moreover in Germany, Sweden, Denmark and England.

45. *Anas boschas* L. [WILDE EEND).

We purchased a male, shot 20 April 1906 at Aalsmeer, Noord-Holland, in which the chestnut-brown colour of the breast is continued along the sides of the body, while some scapulars are also partly chestnut. The under surface is almost white, the vermiculation nearly invisible. The back is black, vermiculated with brownish and the wingcoverts greyish brown, vermiculated and edged with white. Further we purchased 20 males and females in different stages of plumage.

Hybrid between *Anas boschas* L. × *Nettion crecca* (L.).

A fine male hybrid between these species I received last year; it has been killed near Ellemeet on Schouwen, province Zeeland, 9 November 1907.

Crown of head and hindhead dark chestnut-brown with obsolete transverse black streaks, round and behind the eye green, sides of the face and of the neck light brown; chin light brown with a few black spots, throat and fore neck and the lower neck all around greenish black; upper surface as in *crecca* but more minutely vermiculated, rump and

upper tailcoverts as in *boschas*, tailfeathers not recurved; wingspeculum green as in *crecca*, the greater wingcoverts as in *boschas*, but with small lightbrown edgings; elongated scapulars as in *boschas* but more brownish, not black and white as in *crecca*; breast chestnut-brown with black spots; vent and sides of body greyish, vermiculated with black as in *crecca* (not so minutely as in *boschas*); under tailcoverts black with a pale buff patch on each side; under wingcoverts pure white; iris dark brown; bill black, sides of the upper jaw yellowish olive, lower jaw ochre-yellow with black spots; legs and feet pale orange with blackish webs and nails; total length in flesh 540, wing 275, tarso-met. 42, bill 50 long and 20 mm. broad.

In the collection van Wickevoort Crommelin (241—12) is a male hybrid between these two species, agreeing with the above described one; this bird has been shot 10 March 1868 in the province Gelderland.

The bird mentioned by van Wickevoort Crommelin and by Schlegel as being a hybrid between the two above named species (van Wickevoort Crommelin, Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk. II, 1865, p. 294; Schlegel, Cat. Anseres, *Anas boschas*, n°. 30) is a steril female of the domestic race, assuming partly the male plumage.

Hybrid between *Anas boschas* L. × *Spatula clypeata* (L.).

A male hybrid between these species, caught in the province Zuid-Holland near Rotterdam, 12 February 1861, is in the collection van Wickevoort Crommelin (241—5). See the description of this example by van Wickevoort Crommelin, Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk. I, 1863, p. 174 [1]).

46. *Dafila acuta* (L.). [PIJLSTAART].

We received 14 males and females in different plumage from the vicinity of Leiden and from Texel.

1) In the collection van Wickevoort Crommelin is a hybrid between *Anas boschas* L. and *Netta rufina* (Pallas). This bird is not wild shot, but bred in captivity in the Zoological Garden at Rotterdam.

In the collection van Wickevoort Crommelin is an example, captured at Schagen, Noord-Holland, 2 October 1888 (243—12), labelled by him hybrid of *Anas crecca* and *acuta* (see the description from the hand of van Wickevoort Crommelin in Leverkühn's paper in Journ. für Ornithologie, 1890, p. 212). It is a female and it resembles in every respect the female of *acuta* exept in its size; the coloration of the head is also as in *acuta*, not as in *crecca* as Crommelin states. There is even no indication of a green wingspeculum, which in *crecca* both male and female possess and that should be indicated, when one of the parents was a *crecca*. If the bird is really a hybrid, it can be in my opinion only a cross of *acuta* and *querquedula*. The dimensions are: wing 225, tail 95, tarso-met. 28, bill 38 mm.

Hybrid between *Dafila acuta* (L.) × *Anas boschas* L.

Hybrids of these two species are represented in the general collection by the following examples:

♂, March 1888, Warmond, Zuid-Holland. Presented by Mr. G. S. van der Spruyt.

♂, 10 February 1897, Makkum, Friesland. Presented by Mr. H. Albarda.

♂, 10 January 1907, Ellemeet on Schouwen, Zeeland.

These three specimens resemble the male figured in Naumann's Vögel Mitteleuropas, last edition, Bnd. X, Taf. 9, fig. 1. From the third specimen I noticed the colours of the soft parts as: iris dark brown, bill light grey with black tip and a black streak along the middle, lower bill for the greater part black, feet pale orange-yellow.

A fourth specimen of the same hybrid and also a male is received in 1870 from the Zoological Garden at Rotterdam, but it is not mentioned whether it was a wild bird or a specimen bred in captivity.

In the collection van Wickevoort Crommelin are three specimens of this hybrid: a male shot 18 January 1862 near Rotterdam, a male shot 26 January 1866 in the pro-

vince Noord-Holland and a young male shot 26 November 1866 in the same province (241—7, 10 and 11).

Hybrid between *Dafila acuta* (L.) × *Mareca penelope* (L.).

We possess a male hybrid between these species, killed 20 January 1862 at Anjum, province Friesland, and presented by the late Mr. H. Albarda (Schlegel, Cat. Anseres, *Anas acuta*, n°. 19). This bird is described by the late van Wickevoort Crommelin in Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk. II, 1865, p. 296, as a hybrid of the two named species, but later on (Archives Néerl. Sc. ex. et nat. VII, 1872, p. 135) he supposed the bird to be a hybrid of *Dafila acuta* and *Nettion crecca*. The late Albarda mentioned the bird in his »Aves Neerlandicae" 1897, p. 110, as a hybrid of *Mareca penelope* and *Nettion crecca*. The bird is however without doubt a hybrid between *acuta* and *penelope*.

47. *Chaulelasmus strepera* (L.). [KRAKEEND].

In former days this duck seems to have been more common than at the present time; it is still breeding here in a few numbers and is also on migration not numerous.

I received the following specimens:
adult ♀, 6 September 1905, Nieuwkoop, Zuid-Holland.
young ♀, 6 September 1905, Nieuwkoop.
adult ♂, 17 November 1905, Nieuwkoop.
adult ♂, 25 November 1905, Nieuwkoop.
adult ♂, 31 August 1906, Leimuiden, Zuid-Holland.
young ♀, 29 August 1907, Zoeterwoude, Zuid-Holland.
adult ♀, 9 November 1907, Ellemeet on Schouwen, Zeeland.
adult ♂, 21 November 1907, Aalsmeer, Noord-Holland.
adult ♂, 11 February 1908, Ellemeet on Schouwen.
adult ♂, 21 August 1908, Nieuwkoop.

48. *Mareca penelope* (L.). [SMIENT].

On migration this species is exceedingly numerous, specially near the sea-shore. We purchased several examples

and Messrs. Pike and Popham presented to us a fine series in different plumage, altogether 30 specimens.

49. *Nettion crecca* (L.). [WINTERTALING].

We received 15 specimens. In the collection van Wickevoort Crommelin is a female (if correctly sexed?) — killed at Santpoort, 25 November 1854 (247—3), assuming the male plumage. Another example in the same collection (247—4), a female, shot near Naarden, 14 April 1855, has some white feathers on the forehead, on the head and in the tail, while a female, shot at Beverwijk, 23 October 1876, has a great amount of white in its plumage and shows the interesting fact that the left side is much more whitish than the right one. The green speculum in the right wing is more developed than in the left one, where only one feather is green. Bill and feet are of a paler colour than normal. A male, shot at Uitgeest, 2 October 1891 (Coll. van Wickevoort Crommelin, 247—10), has a small white collar on the foreneck.

Sometimes occur among these teals, as in other ducks, specimens in which the undersurface is strongly ferruginous brown, probably in consequence of their sojourn on ferruginous water. In the collection van Wickevoort Crommelin is such an example, a male, shot 18 August 1857 on the Wijkermeer (247—5). I received such another specimen, a female, killed 14 August 1906 near Leimuiden, Zuid-Holland.

Hybrid between *Nettion crecca* (L.) × *Dafila acuta* (L.).

A male hybrid of these ducks is in the collection van Wickevoort Crommelin (243—10). The bird was caught 25 February 1868 at Waardenburg, Gelderland, and has lived till 26 December 1870 in the Zoological Garden at Rotterdam. This bird much more resembles *crecca* than *acuta* (see description by van Wickevoort Crommelin, Arch. Néerl. Sc. ex. et nat. VII, 1872, p. 134).

50. *Querquedula discors* (L.). [BLAUWVLEUGELTALING].

The only specimen observed in our country, a male captured near Dokkum, province of Friesland, 24 October 1899, is in the possession of Bn. Snouckaert van Schauburg.

51. *Querquedula querquedula* (L.). [ZOMERTALING].

This teal is very numerous in August and September, when it leaves us; it returns in March. In winter it is rare. Our Museum received in the latter years a fine series of 26 skins in different stages of plumage, all killed in the neighbourhood of Leiden, one of which, a male from Nieuwkoop, 2 August 1905, has its undersurface dark ferruginous brown.

52. *Spatula clypeata* (L.). [SLOBEEND].

We purchased a fine series of 17 skins in different plumage, almost all killed in the neighbourhood of Leiden.

Hybrid between *Spatula clypeata* (L.) × *Dafila acuta* (L.).

A male hybrid between these species was caught in the province Zuid-Holland (place and date unknown); it has lived till 10 July 1877 in captivity in the Zoological Garden at Rotterdam, when it was purchased by van Wickevoort Crommelin (242—5).

It is difficult in this hybrid to determine which are the parents. *Clypeata* is evident in the shape of the bill and the coloration of the head, the top of the head, however, is mottled as in the male *acuta*. The forepart of the breast is brown like in *penelope*, some of the feathers vermiculated with black; rest of the undersurface as in *acuta*. The back is not unlike an immature *penelope*; the wing shows relations to *clypeata* and *acuta*. The speculum is almost as in *clypeata*, the ferruginous wingbar of *acuta* is here nearly white with only a ferruginous tinge on the apical end. It therefore is very likely that also *penelope* blood is in this hybrid.

53. *Netta rufina* (Pallas). [KROONEEND].

After the specimen, which I have mentioned in vol. XXVI, p. 196 of this periodical, the Museum did not receive another example. We possess 10 specimens from the Netherlands.

54. *Aythia ferina* (L.). [TAFELEEND].

Very common on migration and not rare in winter; found breeding in Noord-Brabant, Friesland and Noord-Holland and I presume it breeds also on the lakes near Leiden. We were presented by Mr. T. M. Pike with and we purchased together 24 specimens in different plumage, respectively from Veere (province Zeeland), the neighbourhood of Leiden and from Texel. An adult male, shot 28 January 1905 at Nieuwkoop, is interesting as to the amount of black on vent and under tailcoverts, not only the under tailcoverts being black, but also the abdomen is nearly black, only sparingly vermiculated with grey; also the black of the breast has a greater extension. In the collection van Wickevoort Crommelin is an old male in full dress (249—3), shot 26 January 1855 on the Y, in which the undersurface is dull brown.

Hybrid between *Aythia ferina* (L.) × *Aythia nyroca* (Güldenstädt).

Of this hybrid, the so-called *Fuligula homeyeri* Bädeker, a male is in the collection van Wickevoort Crommelin (249—5). The bird has been caught alive in our country, 25 February 1870, locality not mentioned, and has lived till 9 June 1870 in the Zoological Garden at Rotterdam.

55. *Aythia nyroca* (Güldenstädt). [WITOOGEEND].

This species belongs to the rarer ducks of our country. Every year specimens are killed on the lakes in the neighbourhood of Leiden and it is not impossible that a single pair breeds there.

I received the following specimens:

♂, 22 September 1904, Nieuwkoop, Zuid-Holland.
♀, 6 September 1905, »
♂, 19 September 1905, »
♂, 7 October 1905, »
♀, 7 October 1905, »
♀, 7 October 1905, »
♂, 12 October 1906, »
♂, 20 October 1906, »
♀, 24 December 1906, »
♂, 26 September 1907, »

In August 1907 two more examples were killed on the same spot, these specimens however unfortunately have been lost for our collection.

56. *Fuligula fuligula* (L.). [KUIFEEND].

Very numerous in winter on the fresh-water lakes. According to Mr. A. A. van Pelt Lechner this bird is breeding in the province Noord-Brabant. We received 22 specimens killed in the months October, November, December, January, February, March and April. This year I received a male in change, shot 3 August 1908 near Nieuwkoop.

Hybrid between *Fuligula fuligula* (L.) × *Aythia nyroca* (Güldenstädt).

(Plate 7).

A hybrid between the two named species has been shot 8 September 1905 at Nieuwkoop. It is a female. The uppersurface has the appearance of a female *fuligula*, the vermiculation of the feathers is however nearly absent; a small crest is present; wing as in *fuligula*; chin white; throat and neck-dark brown; feathers of the undersurface brown with small or broader white edges; forehead and forepart of cheeks whitish; iris yellow; bill grey-black, feet yellowish grey, webs black; wing 195, bill 38 mm., the latter having the shape of that of *fuligula*.

Hybrid between *Fuligula fuligula* (L.) × *Fuligula marila* (L.).

A female cross of these species has been killed on Texel, 19 February 1897, and was presented to our collection by the late Herman Albarda. The colour and markings of the uppersurface are between those of *fuligula* and *marila*; the crest is developed; the undersurface is more like that of *marila*, vermiculations on the feathers of the abdomen remember at *marila*; the bill is much smaller than that of *marila*, but a little larger than that of *fuligula*; iris yellow; wing 200 mm.

57. *Fuligula marila* (L.). [TOPPEREEND].

We purchased a fine series of 24 specimens killed in the months September till March, on inland waters as well as at the seacoast.

According to the late H. Schlegel a specimen of the american *Fuligula affinis* Eyton should have been killed in our country (Schlegel, Cat. Anseres, *Fuligula affinis*, n°. 7). This specimen, a female, shot 21 December 1859 at Katwijk, is still in our collection. I have compared this example with our specimens of *affinis* from North-America and with our series of *marila* and I am convinced that the specimen does not belong to *affinis*, but that it is a true *marila*. A female *marila*, shot 12 November 1904 on Texel, even is smaller than this specimen. The white surrounding of the bill in Schlegel's specimen is also too extensive for *affinis*.

In January 1897 the late Herman Albarda presented to our collection a female duck, shot 13 January 1897 on Texel, which he thought to be a cross of *Fuligula marila* (L.) and *Clangula clangula* (L.). With this determination I cannot agree, as the bird is in every respect a female of *marila*, except in its abnormal small white collar on the foreneck.

58. *Clangula clangula* (L.). [BRILEEND].

The Museum received 12 specimens in different plumage, most of them from the fresh-water lakes in the neighbourhood of Leiden.

59. *Harelda hyemalis* (L.). [IJSEEND].

As a rule this duck is a tolerably rare winter visitor; in some winters however it appears in no small number.

We received the following specimens:

young ♂, 13 November 1904, Nieuwkoop, Zuid-Holland.
♂, in full dress, 2 December 1905, Veeregat, Zeeland. Presented by Mr. T. M. Pike.
♂, in change, 24 December 1906, Nieuwkoop.
♂, in full dress, 7 January 1908, Zuiderzee, near Anna Paulowna, Noord-Holland.
♂, in full dress, 8 January 1908, Texel.
♀, 11 January 1908, Texel.
♂, in full dress, 11 January 1908, Texel.
♂, in full dress, 16 January 1908, den Helder, Noord-Holland.
♂♂♂, in full dress, 18 January 1908, Texel.
♂♂, in full dress, 20 January 1908, Texel.
♂, in full dress, 25 January 1908, den Helder.
♂, in full dress, 25 January 1908, Texel.

60. *Oidemia nigra* (L.). [ZWARTE ZEE-EEND].

We received 19 specimens, males and females, in different plumage, killed from October till March, and one female, killed 11 June 1908 on the shore at Noordwijk.

61. *Oidemia fusca* (L.). [GROOTE ZEE-EEND].

We received 8 specimens, among which only one male in full dress, killed 1 March 1907 in the Veeregat, Zeeland, and presented by Mr. T. M. Pike; the other ones are females and males in the brown plumage, all killed in November 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907.

The young in down in the collection van Wickevoort Crommelin (256—5), captured near Santpoort, Noord-Holland, 5 July 1860, does not belong to this species, is even not a young of a diving-duck, but that of the domestic race of *Anas boschas*.

62. *Somateria mollissima* (L.). [EIDEREEND].

As I have already communicated in the »Ornithologische Monatsberichte" of 1906, the Eider Duck has bred in 1906 in Holland on the island of Vlieland. Through the kindness of the mayor of Vlieland, Mr. J. Molenaar, the Museum received three eggs of a clutch of four, found 7 June 1906 on the top of a dune on that island. Two further nests, containing each three eggs, were found a few days before and a few days later. The eggs measure 74,5 × 54, 78 × 55 and 76 × 55 mm.; they are of dull greenish colour. Mr. Molenaar informed me that already in the summer of 1905 Eiders have been seen on Vlieland, but then no eggs were found; in 1907 three pairs of these ducks were seen and one nest with five eggs was found, but unfortunately destroyed by boys. Mr. Molenaar supposes, that in 1906 as well as in 1907 incubations have succeeded. It is to hope, that his supposition is right and that the Eider Duck may become a regular breeding bird in Holland. In 1908 also eggs have been found on Vlieland as well as on Terschelling, where in 1906 and 1907 the bird also has been observed and also eggs have been found. In winter Eiders visit our country every year, but not always in the same number, being in some years tolerably common, in others again distinctly rare. As to the occurrence in the waters of the province Zeeland the late Mr. T. M. Pike wrote to me, that they appear annually in the Veeregat in small lots, usually to be seen feeding over the musselbeds and stone piers, which extend from Veere towards the Roompot. He has seen on several occasions from 20 to 30 Eiders together in the channels, which run through between the Neeltje Jans Roggenplaat in the Ooster Schelde.

We received the following specimens:
young ♂, 11 November 1905, Texel.
♂ in change, 21 November 1905, Texel.
♂ in change, 25 December 1905, Texel.
♀, 16 January 1907, Texel.
♂ in change, 15 January 1908, Texel.
♀, 15 January 1908, Texel.
♂ in change, 27 January 1908, den Helder.
We have no males in breeding plumage from our country.

63. *Erismatura leucocephala* (Scopoli). [STEKELSTAARTEEND].

We possess a female, shot 27 November 1874 at Oostzaan, Noord-Holland (Coll. van Wickevoort Crommelin, 259—2).

64. *Merganser merganser* (L.). [GROOTE ZAAGBEK].

Though a common winter visitor we received only three examples, two females killed February and November 1906 near Nieuwkoop and a male in immature dress, killed February 1906 at Nieuwwetering, Zuid-Holland.

65. *Merganser serrator* (L.). [MIDDELSTE ZAAGBEK].

This species is very common every winter, at the seashore as well as on the inland waters. We received 12 specimens, females, males in change and males in full dress, killed from November till March.

66. *Mergus albellus* L. [NONNETJE].

The smew visits every year the lakes in the vicinity of Leiden, one year in larger number than in the other. On the seashore it is rarer. The Museum received since 1904:
♀, 13 December 1904, Nieuwkoop.
♂ in full plumage, 20 January 1905, Kagermeer.
♂ » » » 10 February 1905, Nieuwkoop.
♂ » » » 25 February 1905, Leimuiden.
♀, 6 December 1905, Nieuwkoop.

♂ in immature dress, 8 January 1906, Leimuiden.
♀, 8 January 1906, Leimuiden.
♀, 15 January 1906, Ooy, Gelderland.
♂ in full plumage, 14 December 1906, Nieuwkoop.
♀, 23 January 1908, Texel.
♂ in immature dress, 28 January 1908, Workum, Friesland.
♂♂ in full dress, 3 February 1908, Leimuiden.
♂ in immature dress, 8 February 1908, Nieuwkoop.

Concerning the annual appearance in autumn and winter of ducks and geese in the Zeeland waters, the late Mr. T. M. Pike, who has been shooting with the puntgun during more than twenty years on our coast, has given me interesting notes. He wrote to me: »The wigeon [1]) is the most numerous here; it arrives in small numbers in September, becomes more numerous in October and November. Probably a good number pass through further south, but here retain some 4 or 5 thousand right through the winter. Next comes *Anas boschas*, not so numerous as *penelope*, but still to be reckoned by thousands, they become scarcer as the winter draws in, mostly I believe, owing to the decoy here at Vrouwepolder, which is the best in Holland and catches chiefly duck [2]) and teal [3]), not many wigeon. Teal are numerous in October and November and then disappear, being got by the decoy and some going on south. Pintails [4]) remain in small number throughout winter, but are most numerous on migration in autumn and again in spring. Shovelers [5]) are here in some numbers from October to March. I once killed a garganey [6]). The gadwall [7]) does not occur here, but is found on the East Schelde on the Roggenplaat and is caught in some numbers in the Schouwen decoys. It is more a pond bird, that is does not come to the tide, unless

1) *Mareca penelope.* 2) *Anas boschas.* 3) *Nettion crecca.*
4) *Dafila acuta.* 5) *Spatula clypeata.* 6) *Querquedula querquedula.*
7) *Chaulelasmus strepera.*

frozen out. The same applies to the tufted duck [1]); I once killed 28 of them at one shot, but in mild winters I do not see them. A few scaups [2]) may be seen here any time, but in severe frost as in 1891 and 1895 they appear in large numbers from their proper habitat, which is more outside water, such as Brugsluis and the next gat, outside of Schouwen.

Black scoters [3]) come annually in some numbers and a few velvet scoters [4]) also come in the Veeregat in hard frost. Long-tailed ducks [5]) appear almost if not quite annually, but the only adult male I ever saw was the one I sent to you. Golden eyes [6]) are common enough, but difficult to shoot. *Nyroca* I have never met, *ferina* is not common, usually with scaups.

The sheldrake [7]) is another common bird here. With regard to the association together of Anatidae, I have killed at one shot pintail, teal, shoveler, wigeon and duck. I often see mixed lots appearing together when resting on the sounds.

The goosander [8]) I have never seen here, but the redbreasted merganser [9]) is a common winter bird here from October to March. The smew [10]) is a freshwater bird, only coming to the tide in frost. They are rare in salt water tided areas.

As to the geese, the earliest to arrive is the beangoose [11]), which comes in September and stays at all events to March. The most numerous goose is the pink-footed goose [12]), which does not arrive here in full numbers till early December and in mild winters the bulk of them leave early in February. The white-fronted goose [13]) resembles the pink-footed in its seasons. The grey lag [14]) is an autumn and spring migrant and rare during the dead of the winter. The most frequented haunt of this goose are the big grass marshes outside Stellendam and Middelharnis. White-fronted geese will associate

1) *Fuligula fuligula.* 2) *Fuligula marila.* 3) *Oidemia nigra.*
4) *Oidemia fusca.* 5) *Harelda hyemalis.* 6) *Clangula clangula.*
7) *Tadorna tadorna.* 8) *Merganser merganser.* 9) *Merganser serrator.*
10) *Mergus albellus.* 11) *Anser fabalis.* 12) *Anser brachyrhynchus.*
13) *Anser albifrons.* 14) *Anser anser.*

either with beangeese or pink-footed geese; I have killed them at the same shot. But pink-footed geese and beangeese are not found together, according to my somewhat extensive experience, I have killed a thousand grey geese in my time. The pink-footed geese feed by day in the surrounding islands of Zeeland and assemble by night on the Scholleman shoal, on the outside of the Veeregat. The beangeese prefer the island marshes farther up the estuary. In moonlight nights they will sometimes remain all night in land. The lesser white-fronted goose [1]) I have never recognised. The brent goose [2]) does not occur here, except in severe frost; it is common in the Brouwershavengat. The bernacle goose [3]) is common on the Krammensche Slikken, but only comes here in frost. On 21 January 1903 I killed 30 bernacles here at one shot. But in mild winters I don't see them. The red-breasted goose [4]) has got once on the Dortsman sand near Stavenisse in company with bernacles by a friend of mine; this would be twenty years ago."

VULTURIDAE.

67. *Gyps fulvus* (Gmelin). [VALE GIER].

We possess no specimen killed in our country. This species has twice occurred in the Netherlands, once in the province of Gelderland and once, in June 1904, in Noord-Brabant (Snouckaert, Tijdschr. Ned. Dierk. Ver. X, 1908, p. 211).

FALCONIDAE.

68. *Circus aeruginosus* (L.). [BRUINE KUIKENDIEF].

20 specimens. Of this species, in the watery places of our country a common bird of prey, we possess a fine series of stuffed specimens, among which are interesting two young birds, which have chin, throat, bastard-wing,

1) *Anser erythropus.* 2) *Branta bernicla.*
3) *Branta leucopsis.* 4) *Branta ruficollis.*

outer underwingcoverts, vent and inner part of tibiae pure white (Coll. van Wickevoort Crommelin, 20—4, and Schlegel, Cat. Accipitres, *Circus aeruginosus*, n°. 36) and another young bird with the last-named specimen from the same nest (Schlegel, ibid. n°. 35), having chin, upperpart of throat, outer underwingcoverts, vent and tibiae white. The other parts of these three birds are dark chocolate-brown with lighter brown margins to some feathers of the uppersurface.

69. *Circus cyaneus* (L.). [BLAUWE KUIKENDIEF].

We received only one specimen, a young male, killed 26 October 1907 at Domburg, Zeeland. Altogether we possess a series of 32 stuffed specimens from the Netherlands.

70. *Circus pygargus* (L.). [ASCHGRAUWE KUIKENDIEF].

We received a female, shot on its nest, with two eggs from Ameland, 12 June 1905, where this species is rather common. Further a male shot in July 1906 near Asten, Noord-Brabant, and a male shot 30 August 1908 at Deurne, Noord-Brabant. The series of 35 specimens in the collection van Wickevoort Crommelin is splendid.

71. *Circus macrourus* (Gmelin). [STEPPENKUIKENDIEF].

We have only one specimen shot in our country, viz.: the female, killed on the dunes of Noordwijk, 23 April 1866, and preserved in the collection van Wickevoort Crommelin (22—1). This species is very rare in the Netherlands, only two further specimens are known from our country.

72. *Astur palumbarius* (L.). [HAVIK].

In the latter years we did not receive this species. There are in our collection 15 examples from the Netherlands.

73. *Accipiter nisus* (L.). [SPERWER].

24 specimens, mostly killed in the last four months of the year, only one in January, three in February and two in March.

74. *Buteo buteo* (L.). [BUIZERD].

8 specimens killed in winter in the provinces Gelderland and Drenthe.

75. *Buteo buteo desertorum* (Daudin). [STEPPENBUIZERD].

There are in the collection of Mr. Bn. Snouckaert van Schauburg two specimens of this little buzzard, caught near Delden, province Overijssel, 16 April 1902 and 30 April 1904. Mr. Snouckaert has recorded these birds in his ornithological annual reports (Tijdschr. Ned. Dierk. Ver. VII, 1902, p. 267; VIII, 1904, p. 250) under the name of *Buteo zimmermannae* Ehmcke. He was so kind to send me on my request for examination one of these birds, which appeared to me to be *desertorum*, agreeing with examples from southern Russia in our collection. I use the name *desertorum* for these South-Russian examples, though I am not quite sure, that this is the correct name for the desert buzzard of south-eastern Europe.

76. *Buteo ferox* (Gmelin). [ARENDBUIZERD].

The only specimen observed in our country, is now living in the Zoological Garden at Amsterdam. The bird was captured in the beginning of December 1905 near Amsterdam.

77. *Aquila chrysaetos* (L.). [STEENAREND].

This species has been shot in the provinces Zuid-Holland, Noord-Brabant, Overijssel and Friesland. We possess no example killed in our country.

78. *Aquila heliaca* Savigny. [KEIZERSAREND].

Of this species we have also no specimen shot in our country. In 1836 a specimen is said to have been killed in Noord-Brabant near Bergen-op-Zoom (P. Six in Herklots, Bouwst. Faun. Ned. I, 1853, p. 207).

79. *Aquila clanga* Pallas. [BASTAARDAREND].

We possess a young specimen, killed in October 1891 at Schoonheten near Raalte, province Overijssel, and presented in March 1892 to our Museum by X. F. C. Bn. Bentinck.

80. *Aquila pomarina* Brehm. [SCHREEUWAREND].

We possess the skeleton of a female, captured May 1855 at Het Loo, Gelderland (van Oort, Cat. Ost. Ois. 1907, p. 53, *Aquila pomarina* — *a*). This bird lived till 1856 in the Zoological Garden at Amsterdam and was then presented to our Museum. Schlegel has given in his »Vogels van Nederland" under the name of *Aquila clanga*, its description and measurements (wing 17 pouces = 460 mm.) and the latter show, that the bird belongs to *pomarina*.

81. *Haliaetus albicilla* (L.). [ZEEAREND].

A young female was shot 21 November 1907 in the Anna Paulowna polder and purchased for our collection. The Museum possesses further ten specimens killed in Holland; among them are three adult ones with white tails, two males in our old collection, one, only labelled Holland, purchased in 1858 from Mr. van Lidth de Jeude, the other killed near Lisse in 1837 and presented by C. J. Temminck (N^{os}. 1 and 2 of Schlegel's Catalogue) and finally a female shot 6 January 1860 near Noordwijk, making part of the collection van Wickevoort Crommelin (4—4).

82. *Circaetus gallicus* (Gmelin). [SLANGENBUIZERD].

We possess no specimen shot in our country. This species is a very rare straggler to the Netherlands. It has been observed twice in Zuid-Holland and once in Noord-Brabant.

83. *Archibuteo lagopus* (Brünnich). [RUIGPOOTBUIZERD].

We received only one specimen, a female, shot 25 February 1908 at Egmond-Binnen, Noord-Holland. This species is a regular winter visitor to our country. In the collection

van Wickevoort Crommelin is a fine series of 16 specimens and in the general collection a series of 12.

84. *Milvus milvus* (L.). [WOUW].

This species we did not receive in the latter years. We possess altogether 16 specimens killed in the Netherlands: 10 specimens in the collection van Wickevoort Crommelin (10—1 to 9 and 11), 5 specimens mentioned in the Catalogue by Schlegel (*Milvus regalis*, nos. 1, 3, 4, 9 and 10) and further a male shot 14 March 1879 near Lisse, presented by Mr. M. Temminck.

85. *Milvus korschun* (S. G. Gmelin). [ZWARTBRUINE WOUW].

We possess three specimens killed in the Netherlands: two specimens in the collection van Wickevoort Crommelin (11—3 and 5: ♀, 21 April 1874, Vogelenzang, and ♂, 27 May 1886, Santpoort) and one in the general collection (♂, 4 June 1860, Voorhout; Schlegel, Cat. Milvi, *Milvus aetolius*, n°. 3).

86. *Pernis apivorus* (L.). [WESPENDIEF].

Altogether we possess 12 specimens shot in our country in the months May, June, July, August, September and October on the dunes of Noord- and Zuid-Holland and in Noord-Brabant. In the latter years we have not received this species.

87. *Hierofalco gyrfalco* (L.). [GIERVALK].

We possess two specimens killed in the Netherlands, viz.: a young male, shot 16 October 1849 near Noordwijk, Zuid-Holland, by Mr. F. A. Verster (Schlegel, Cat. Falcones, *Falco gyrfalco*, n°. 5), and a young male, shot 3 December 1864 at Zandvoort, Noord-Holland (Coll. van Wickevoort Crommelin, 12—1).

88. *Falco peregrinus* Tunstall. [SLECHTVALK].

We received only two young specimens, a very small female (if well sexed?), killed 9 October 1907 at Westernieland, Groningen (wing 310 mm.), and a female killed 17 October 1907 near Workum, Friesland. In the collection van Wickevoort Crommelin and in our general collection together we possess 41 stuffed specimens killed in the Netherlands. We have very small specimens, which are determinated as females, but as the determination of the sex in young birds generally and in young birds of prey specially is very difficult and often requires microscopical examination, it is possible that the sexes mentioned on the labels are not always correct.

89. *Falco barbarus* L. [BARBARIJSCHE VALK].

We possess a female, caught August 1857 at Valkenswaard, Noord-Brabant. This bird lived till 2 August 1862 in the Zoological Garden at Amsterdam and was then presented to our Museum. Schlegel supposed the bird to be *Falco barbarus* L. (Cat. Falcones, *Falco barbarus*, n°. 6); he mentioned it as a male, on the postament the sex is however given as female. After a careful examination I am also convinced, that this specimen belongs to *barbarus*. As the bird has lived during five years in confinement, the plumage is certainly not quite normal and not in keeping with its age. The uppersurface is pale brownish grey, the feathers with faint blackish bars and with pale rufous edgings; crown and forehead dark brown with black shaft-stripes and rufous edgings; hindneck rufous with some dark brown spots; earcoverts greyish brown; cheek-stripes blackish, margined with rufous at the hinder part; sides of neck, chin and throat creamy white; groundcolour of undersurface white with buff tinge, on the lower breast and the sides of the breast with rusty tinge; markings on the undersurface like in an old *peregrinus*, upperbreast with a few black shaft-lines; wing 310, tail 175, tarso-

metatarsus 51, culmen 26 mm. For comparison I had six specimens of *barbarus* in our collection (Schlegel, Cat. Falcones, *Falco barbarus*, n^{os}. 1 to 5, and a young specimen from the Red Sea); apart from the markings on the undersurface our specimen agrees tolerably well with n^{0}. 4 of the Catalogue, an old specimen, not sexed, from Sennaar. Our specimen is the only one known to me from the Netherlands, the specimen under the name of *barbarus* in the collection of the Zoological Garden at Amsterdam, caught 2 October 1886 at Cromvoirt, Noord-Brabant, being in my opinion a young *peregrinus*, a female of small size (wing 315, tail 170, tarso-metatarsus 50 mm.) with not very broadly striped underparts.

90. *Falco subbuteo* L. [Boomvalk].

Three young specimens, killed in September at Zoeterwoude, Wageningen and Groesbeek.

91. *Falco merillus* (Gerini). [Smelleken].

We received 15, all young specimens, viz.: 2 males and 10 females from Harderwijk, Gelderland, October 1907, one male 25 October 1907 from Egmond-Binnen, Noord-Holland, and two females 11 January and 25 January 1908 from Texel.

92. *Cerchneis tinnunculus* (L.). [Torenvalk].

8 specimens.

93. *Erythropus vespertinus* (L.). [Roodpootvalk].

We possess no specimen from our country. This species only once has been killed in the province Limburg in May 1901 (Snouckaert, Tijdschr. Ned. Dierk. Ver. VII, 1902, p. 266).

Pandionidae.

94. *Pandion haliaetus* (L.). [Vischarend].

An adult female was caught near the polder „het Noorden" on the island of Texel on May 9th 1907 and purchased

for our Museum. Altogether we possess 10 specimens killed in our country and also a skeleton of a specimen shot in Holland.

GALLIDAE.

95. *Perdix perdix* (L.). [PATRIJS].

We purchased 17 specimens from different localities. We possess 8 colour-variations of this species, all killed in Holland: two almost white ones, a grey one in which the brown colour is replaced by pale brown and yellowish white, a dark maroon one with pale brown head, a pale brown one, a pale brown one variegated with white and two specimens strongly variegated with white. A male, shot 18 September 1861 in the province of Groningen, is very dark at upper- and undersurface; chin and throat are however paler as usually.

96. *Caccabis rufus* (L.). [ROODE PATRIJS].

This species has been observed in Limburg and Gelderland. As it has been introduced in some parts of Germany, it is not certain, that the birds observed in our country really were wild birds. We don't possess examples shot in the Netherlands.

97. *Coturnix coturnix* (L.). [KWARTEL].

We received only one specimen, a female, killed 26 October 1907 on Texel.

98. *Lyrurus tetrix* (L.). [KORHOEN].

We purchased five specimens killed in the province Drenthe. In January 1886 the late Mr. H. Albarda presented to our collection a female of the grey variety, in which the rufous colour is wanting; this bird has been shot 31 December 1885 at Noordwolde, province Friesland.

99. *Tetrastes bonasia* (L.). [HAZELHOEN].

No specimen killed in our country is in the collection. The only known specimen, with certainty killed in the Netherlands, has not been preserved; it was shot 9 November 1895 near Winterswijk, province Gelderland [1]).

RALLIDAE.

100. *Rallus aquaticus* L. [WATERRAL].

14 specimens killed in the months October, November, December, January and February.

101. *Crex crex* (L.). [KWARTELKONING].

No adult specimen of this tolerably common species is received by the Museum since 1904, only two young ones in down captured on Texel 28 June 1906.

102. *Porzana porzana* (L.). [PORSELEINHOENTJE].

Six specimens, killed in August, September and October near Leiden and Wageningen and on Texel.

103. *Porzana parvus* (Scopoli). [KLEIN WATERHOENTJE].

We possess only one specimen killed in the Netherlands, a young male from Zwartsluis, Overijssel, 9 September 1872 (Coll. van Wickevoort Crommelin, 222—1).

104. *Porzana pusillus* (Pallas). [KLEINSTE WATERHOENTJE].

We possess four specimens from the Netherlands, viz.: old female, 10 August 1868, Helvoort, Noord-Brabant; young male, 31 August 1872, Zwartsluis, Overijssel (Coll. van Wickevoort Crommelin, 223—1);

1) C. Nozeman (Nederlandsche Vogelen, II, 1789, p. 165) communicates, that one Count van Nassau-Bergen told him in 1748, that he had shot once in the woods near Bergen, Noord-Holland, an example of *Tetrao urogallus* L.

young female, 8 August 1874, Ilpendam, Noord-Holland (Coll. van Wickevoort Crommelin, 223—2);
young female, 19 September 1874, Oostzaan, Noord-Holland (Coll. van Wickevoort Crommelin, 223—3).

Schlegel has mentioned in his Catalogue of the Ralli, a specimen from Holland (*Porzana pygmaea*, n°. 2); the locality of this specimen however is doubtful to me, as on the postament is written Europe, Germany and Holland.

105. *Gallinula chloropus* (L.). [WATERHOENTJE].

23 examples in different ages.

106. *Fulica atra* L. [MEERKOET].

8 specimens. In the collection van Wickevoort Crommelin is a young female, shot 17 August 1871 in the province Noord-Holland (227—6), in which the coloration is pale greyish brown [1]).

GRUIDAE.

107. *Grus grus* (L.). [KRAANVOGEL].

An old female was shot 25 October 1907 at Deurne, Noord-Brabant, and purchased for our collection. We have further only one indigenous specimen, an adult one, not sexed, labelled Holland (Schlegel, Cat. Ralli, *Grus cinerea*, n°. 2).

OTIDIDAE.

108. *Otis tarda* L. [GROOTE TRAP].

The Museum purchased in January 1906 a male, that has been shot 30 December 1905 near Maasdam, Hoekschewaard. We have 4 other specimens killed in our country, viz.:
♂, 7 March 1855, Prinsenpolder, near Dordrecht (Coll. van Wickevoort Crommelin, 165—1).

1) In the collection van Wickevoort Crommelin is an old male of *Porphyrio porphyrio* (L.), shot 22 July 1874 at Amstelveen, Noord-Holland. Without doubt this specimen has escaped from captivity.

♀, 17 February 1875, Zevenaar, province of Gelderland. Presented by Jhr. van Nispen tot Zevenaar.
♀, 7 December 1880, Anna Paulowna polder. Presented by Mr. C. E. Perk.
♂, 12 January 1888, Venneperdiep, Haarlemmermeer.

109. *Tetrax tetrax* (L.). [KLEINE TRAP].

Of this species we possess four examples killed in Holland:
♀, 28 December 1853, near Elburg, province of Gelderland (Coll. van Wickevoort Crommelin, 166—1).
♂, 16 September 1865, near Lisse, province of Zuid-Holland.
♀, 28 January 1879, near Alkmaar, province of Noord-Holland (Coll. van Wickevoort Crommelin, 166—3).
♀, 29 November 1896, Schagen, Noord-Holland. Presented by Jhr. Mr. D. van Foreest.

110. *Houbara macqueenii* (Gray & Hardwicke). [AZIATISCHE KRAAGTRAP].

The Museum possesses a fine male, that has been shot 10 December 1850 near Zeist, province of Utrecht, and was presented to our collection by Jhr. L. Huydecoper van Wulperhorst in 1862. It is till yet the only example, that has been killed in our country.

CHARADRIIDAE.

111. *Charadrius apricarius* L. [GOUDPLEVIER].

We purchased 12 specimens, young ones and adults in winter plumage. Specimens in summer plumage we dit not receive.

A pale variation was presented by Mr. H. Albarda to our collection in 1885; this specimen, a female, has been captured near Birdaard, Friesland, 5 March 1885.

112. *Charadrius dominicus fulvus* Gmelin. [AZIATISCHE GOUDPLEVIER].

There is in our collection a female, captured 17 February 1896 near Birdaard, province of Friesland, and presented to our Museum by the late Mr. H. Albarda.

113. *Eudromias morinellus* (L.). [MORINELPLEVIER].

I received only one specimen, a male in imperfect summer dress, killed 31 August 1907 at Oegstgeest near Leiden. There are in the collection specimens killed in May, June, August, September, October and November.

114. *Aegialites dubius* (Scopoli). [KLEINE PLEVIER].

Besides the three specimens mentioned by Schlegel (Cat. Cursores, *Charadrius philippinus*, nos. 2, 3 and 4) as having been killed in Holland, notwithstanding the old labelling by Temminck is „Europe", we possess an old male and two youngs in down, killed together at Wassenaar, province Zuid-Holland, 27 June 1867.

115. *Aegialites alexandrinus* (L.). [STRANDPLEVIER].

The Museum received 13 specimens, adults in summer and winter plumage, young ones and a young in down, killed on Texel and on the Hoek van Holland.

116. *Aegialites hiaticula* (L.). [BONTBEKPLEVIER].

24 specimens in summer and winter plumage.

117. *Vanellus vanellus* (L.). [KIEVIT].

We received 12 specimens. In the collection van Wickevoort Crommelin is a white young in down (177—9).

118. *Squatarola squatarola* (L.). [GOUDKIEVIT].

Besides eight examples in winter dress, killed in the months of September, October, November and December, we received the following specimens with more or less black undersurface:

♂, 31 October 1905, Texel; undersurface strongly mottled with black.

♀, 20 May 1907, Westernieland, province of Groningen; throat and breast nearly black.

♂, 28 May 1907, Westernieland, Groningen; full summer dress, only a few white feathers on the breast and throat.

♀, 28 May 1907, Westernieland, Groningen; throat and breast mottled with black.

♂, 19 August 1907, Westernieland, Groningen; summer dress with a few white feathers on throat and breast.

♂, 5 May 1908, Westernieland, Groningen; full summer dress.

♂, 31 May 1908, Westernieland, Groningen; full summer dress.

A male, shot 26 December 1905 on Texel, has several black feathers in the white throat, and a male from the same locality, killed 28 November 1905, has among the feathers of the throat and of the breast some black feathers.

119. *Arenaria interpres* (L.). [STEENLOOPER].

This species is tolerably common in autumn and winter on our shore. Besides 13 specimens in winter plumage, killed in August, September, December and March, I received only one example, a male, in summer plumage, captured 4 May 1908 on the island of Terschelling. Among the seven specimens in the collection of the late van Wickevoort Crommelin there are two specimens in summer plumage, a male killed 19 August 1874 in the province Noord-Holland (178—6) and a female killed 8 May 1871 near Sneek, province of Friesland (178—4). In our old collection there are also two specimens in summer plumage killed in Holland, a male shot by Schlegel near Katwijk, 16 May 1848 (Schlegel, Cat. Cursores, *Strepsilas interpres*, n°. 1) and a female labelled only Holland (Schlegel, ibid. n°. 2).

120. *Haematopus ostralegus* L. [SCHOLEKSTER].

23 specimens.

121. *Recurvirostra avosetta* L. (KLUIT).

Eight examples, adult and young ones.

122. *Himantopus himantopus* (L.). [STELTKLUIT].

This species is not represented in our collection by examples shot in the Netherlands. The bird has been observed very rarely in the province of Noord-Brabant.

123. *Phalaropus lobata* (L.). [ASCHGRAUWE FRANJEPOOT].

The Museum purchased four females killed 12 September 1905 on Texel, and two females killed there 28 September 1906; all the specimens in winter plumage. There are no specimens in summer dress in our collection, only four specimens in winter plumage in the collection van Wickevoort Crommelin (192—4 to 7).

124. *Crymophilus fulicaria* (L.). [ROSSE FRANJEPOOT].

November 26th 1904 I shot on the seashore near Noordwijk two males in winter plumage. Iris dark; bill dark brown, base yellowish; legs grey, webs yellow. Our Museum does not possess specimens in summer plumage killed in Holland, only five specimens in winter dress:

—, November 1834, Katwijk (Schlegel, Cat. Scolopaces, *Phalaropus fulicarius*, n°. 5);
♂, October 1836, Katwijk (Schlegel, ibid. n°. 4);
♀, 30 November 1848, Noordwijk (Schlegel, ibid. n°. 6);
♀, 1 November 1869, de Zaan (Coll. van Wickevoort Crommelin, 191—4);
♀, 5 December 1872, Oostzaan (Coll. van Wickevoort Crommelin, 191—5).

125. *Tringa canutus* L. [KANOETSTRANDLOOPER].

This is a common winter visitor to our shore. We received three specimens in more or less perfect summer dress, viz.:

♂, 12 August 1907, Pieterburen, province of Groningen.
♀, 14 August 1907, Pieterburen.
♀, 4 May 1908, Terschelling.
Further 10 specimens in grey plumage.

126. *Ancylocheilus subarquata* (Güldenstädt). [KROMBEK-STRANDLOOPER].

Besides eleven specimens in winter dress we received a female, killed 12 September 1905 on Texel, changing its summer dress into the winter dress. In the collection van Wickevoort Crommelin is a female in nearly full summer plumage, killed at Wijkermeer, 16 August 1856. We possess further a male in full plumage labelled only Holland (Schlegel, Cat. Scolopaces, *Tringa subarquata*, n°. 1).

127. *Arquatella maritima* (Brünnich). [PAARSE STRAND-LOOPER].

Since 1904 I received only one specimen, a female, killed 22 September 1906 on the island of Texel.

128. *Pelidna alpina* (L.). [BONTE STRANDLOOPER].

16 specimens. December 8th 1885 a whitish female has been caught at Hallum, Friesland; it has been presented to the collection by the late H. Albarda.

129. *Pelidna alpina schinzii* (Brehm). [KLEINE BONTE STRANDLOOPER].

19 specimens. This small race of the dunlin is breeding in our country. In 1904 I presented to the Leyden Museum a collection of birds-eggs, in which is preserved an egg of this subspecies, that I received in 1895 and that had been found some years before on the island of Texel.

130. *Leimonites minuta* (Leisler). [KLEINE STRANDLOOPER].

The Museum received 9 specimens killed in September on Texel and at Blokzijl, Overijssel, all females.

131. *Leimonites temminckii* (Leisler). [KLEINSTE STRANDLOOPER].

We received one female, shot 31 July 1907 on Texel.

132. *Limicola platyrhincha* (Temminck). [BREEDBEKSTRANDLOOPER].

We possess a male, shot 15 August 1862 on the Hoek van Holland by Mr. F. A. Verster (Schlegel, Cat. Scolopaces, *Tringa platyrhyncha*, n°. 2).

133. *Pavoncella pugnax* (L.). [KEMPHAAN].

24 specimens in different plumage.

134. *Calidris arenaria* (L.). [DRIETEENIGE STRANDLOOPER].

In our old collection we have two specimens in full summer dress killed in Holland, however without exact locality or date (Schlegel, Cat. Scolopaces, *Tringa arenaria*, n^{os}. 1 and 2) and one specimen in nearly full dress, also without date or exact locality (Schlegel, ibid. n°. 5). In the van Wickevoort Crommelin collection there are no specimens in summer plumage. Among the 12 examples we received in the latter years, there is none in this dress.

135. *Tringoides hypoleucos* (L.). [OEVERLOOPER].

5 specimens.

136. *Totanus totanus* (L.). [TURELUUR].

19 specimens.

137. *Totanus maculata* (Tunstall). [ZWARTE RUITER].

Scolopax fusca Linné, Syst. Nat. Ed. XII, I, 1766, p. 243; nec *Scolopax fusca*, Syst. Nat. Ed. X, I, 1758, p. 145.

The Museum purchased only one specimen, a female in winter plumage, from Texel, 25 September 1907.

138. *Totanus ocrophus* (L.). [WITGATJE].

We received only two specimens, a male, shot 27 August

1906 at Leimuiden, Zuid-Holland, and a male shot 20 December 1906 at Westernieland, Groningen.

139. *Totanus glareola* (L.). [BOSCHRUITER].

This species we did not receive in the latter years.

140. *Glottis littoreus* (L.). [GROENPOOTRUITER].

Only two specimens are received, a male shot 10 September 1907 on the coast of Groningen and a male from the same locality, killed 26 August 1908.

141. *Limosa limosa* (L.). [GRUTTO].

15 specimens.

142. *Limosa lapponica* (L.). [ROSSE GRUTTO].

Eleven specimens, among which four in summer dress, killed in August on Texel and on the coast of Groningen.

143. *Numenius arquata* (L.). [WULP].

Ten specimens.

144. *Numenius phaeopus* (L.). [REGENWULP].

Ten specimens. This species is throughout the year in our country, without breeding here however.

145. *Numenius tenuirostris* Vieillot. [DUNBEKWULP].

The Museum possesses two specimens killed in the Netherlands:

♂, 5 December 1856, Velserdijk near Spaarndam, Noord-Holland (Coll. van Wickevoort Crommelin, 181—1).

♀, 28 February 1893, Oude Bildtzijl, Friesland. Presented by Mr. H. Albarda.

146. *Scolopax rusticola* L. [HOUTSNIP].

Eight specimens. We possess a pale variation (Schlegel, Cat. Scolopaces, *Scolopax rusticula*, n°. 5) and a male with

some white feathers in the wing (Coll. van Wickevoort Crommelin, 203—5).

147. *Gallinago gallinago* (L.). [WATERSNIP].

Twelve specimens. In the collection van Wickevoort Crommelin are three pale-coloured variations (205—3, 5 and 6), and in 1858 a whitish specimen has been purchased from the Cabinet van Lidth de Jeude (Schlegel, Cat. Scolopaces, *Gallinago scolopacina*, n°. 20).

148. *Gallinago major* (Gmelin). [POELSNIP].

The Museum received 5 specimens, four of them killed in September and one, a male, shot 23 December 1905 near Putten, Gelderland. It is not always easy to distinguish *G. gallinago* from *G. major*, but looking at the first primary, there can be no doubt, the outer web of this primary being in *gallinago* whitish and in *major* dark brownish.

149. *Gallinago gallinula* (L.). [BOKJE].

9 specimens killed in September, October and November.

GLAREOLIDAE.

150. *Glareola pratincola* (L.). [ZWALUWPLEVIER].

Has thrice occurred in the province of Noord-Brabant. We possess no indigenous specimen.

OEDICNEMIDAE.

151. *Oedicnemus oedicnemus* (L.). [GRIEL].

The Museum received only one specimen, a female, shot 14 May 1906 on the dunes of Wassenaar, Zuid-Holland, where the bird is still breeding in a few numbers.

CURSORIIDAE.

152. *Cursorius gallicus* (Gmelin). [RENVOGEL].

No indigenous specimen is in the collection. The bird has occurred three times in our country.

LARIDAE.

153. *Megalestris skua* (Brünnich). [GROOTE JAGER].

Of this species, which is very rare in our country, we possess no indigenous skin or stuffed specimen. We have only the skeleton of a female, labelled Holland, 25 October 1856 (van Oort, Cat. Ost. Ois. 1907, p. 200, *Megalestris skua—a*).

154. *Stercorarius pomarinus* (Temminck). [MIDDELSTE JAGER].

Since 1904 we received only one specimen, a young male, killed in February 1907 near Hedel in the province of Gelderland, a locality tolerably far inland.

155. *Stercorarius parasiticus* (L.). [KLEINE JAGER].

Stercorarius parasiticus, Lönnberg, Zoologist, 1903, p. 338.
Stercorarius crepidatus, Saunders, C. B. Br. M. XXV, 1896, p. 327.

The Museum purchased eight specimens, all killed on the island of Texel:

♀, 30 August 1907, dark brown with pale cinnamon-brown edges to the feathers; head and nape pale cinnamon, undersurface greyish brown. Wing 300 mm., bill 30 mm.

♀, 1 September 1907, similar to the preceding but undersurface less greyish. Legs grey, webs black, in the upper part fleshy white. Wing 300 mm., bill 29 mm.

♂, 1 September 1907, nearly uniform dark brown, the uppersurface with some pale cinnamon edges to the

feathers; undersurface dark greyish brown. Legs like in the foregoing specimen. Wing 285 mm., bill 30 mm.

♀, 11 September 1907, like the preceding specimen, but groundcolour somewhat lighter. Legs black. Wing 315 mm., bill 32 mm.

♂, 12 September 1907, uppersurface brown, edges to the feathers pale cinnamon, undersurface greyish white, barred with brown, undertailcoverts pale cinnamon, barred with brown. Bill dark grey, base lighter; legs pale bluish grey, extremity of webs black. Wing 312 mm., bill 30 mm.

♀, 25 September 1907, similar to the preceding specimen. Wing 295 mm., bill 31 mm.

♂, 25 September 1907, dark brown; head, nape, sides of neck cinnamon, wingcoverts edged with cinnamon; undersurface mottled with pale cinnamon. Legs bluish grey, extremity of feet and webs black. Wing 290 mm., bill 30 mm.

♂, 16 October 1907, nearly uniform dark brown, only a few feathers with pale cinnamon edges. Bill dark bluish grey, tip black, legs light bluish grey, extremity of webs black. Wing 300 mm., bill 30 mm.

In all these birds the shaft of the third primary is more or less whitish, not strongly contrasting with the shafts of the first two primaries.

156. *Stercorarius longicaudus* Vieillot. [KLEINSTE JAGER].

Stercorarius parasiticus, Saunders, C. B. Br. M. XXV, 1896, p. 334.

Of this species we received three specimens in the first plumage, killed also on the island of Texel:

♂, 12 September 1906, uppersurface dark brown with greyish white edges to the feathers, some of the wingcoverts having a pale cinnamon tinge in their edges; breast nearly white, sides of body, vent and undertailcoverts white, barred with dark brown. Bill dark grey, legs grey, extremity of feet and webs black. Wing 285 mm., bill 26 mm.

♀, 30 August 1907, uppersurface dark brown with pale cinnamon edges to the feathers; undersurface whitish, thickly barred with dark brown. Legs grey, webs black, in their upper parts fleshy white. Wing 298 mm., bill 27 mm.

♂, 25 September 1907, uppersurface dark brown, feathers edged with whitish and pale cinnamon, undersurface whitish, thickly barred with dark brown, undertailcoverts with a faint tinge of pale cinnamon. Legs bluish grey, extremity of feet and webs black. Wing 285 mm., bill 26 mm.

The shaft of the third primary in these birds is dark.

157. *Larus glaucus* Brünnich. [BURGEMEESTER].

This species we did not receive in the latter years. We possess altogether two adult specimens and nine young ones, killed in the months November, December, January and March on the coast of Noord- and Zuid-Holland.

158. *Larus leucopterus* Faber. [KLEINE BURGEMEESTER].

We possess the only specimen that has been killed in our country. It is a young bird, shot long time ago, 10 October on our coast (Schlegel, Cat. Lari, *Larus leucopterus*, n°. 5).

159. *Larus marinus* L. [MANTELMEEUW].

We received eleven specimens in perfect and imperfect dress. This species is to be found throughout the year on our coast, but does not breed here.

160. *Larus fuscus* L. [KLEINE MANTELMEEUW].

We did not receive this species in the latter years. We possess three adult specimens and seven young ones, killed in every season.

161. *Larus argentatus* Brünnich. [ZILVERMEEUW].

We received 19 specimens in different plumage.

162. *Larus canus* L. [KLEINE ZEEMEEUW].

The Museum received 9 specimens, adults in winter plumage and young ones.

163. *Larus ridibundus* L. [KOKMEEUW].

We received 15 specimens in different plumage. On page 212 of the twenty-fifth volume of the Catalogue of the birds in the British Museum, the late Howard Saunders described a female of the black-headed gull, obtained in England, that has the underparts, and even the shafts and webs of the primaries, suffused with a beautiful salmon-pink. On 16 October 1906 I received a female of this species, caught in the province of Groningen, which shows as to the shafts of the first 4 primaries the same peculiarity. A male, killed at Katwijk, 21 January 1908, had the breast and vent with a rosy tinge, which colour afterwards disappeared.

The so-called *Larus capistratus* Temminck cannot be upheld as a small race of this gull.

164. *Larus minutus* Pallas. [DWERGMEEUW].

This species, formerly breeding in our country, at present visits us only on migration. Every winter a few young specimens in first plumage and old specimens in winter plumage are killed. Old specimens in full dress, shot on spring migration, are rare. Since 1904 I received the following specimens:

♂, winter plumage, January 1905, province of Groningen.
♂, winter plumage, January 1906, province of Groningen.
♂, winter plumage, 5 December 1906, province of Groningen.
♂, first plumage, 19 January 1908, near den Helder.
♀, full dress, 1 May 1908, near Texel.

♀♀♀♀, full dress with beautiful rosy tinge on the under-surface, 4 May 1908, near Texel.
♀, with black head, but having still the brown wingcoverts of the first plumage, 12 May 1908, near Texel.
♂, first plumage, 1 June 1908, near den Helder.

165. *Rissa tridactylus* (L.). [DRIETEENIGE MEEUW].

We received only one specimen, a female, killed 3 December 1906 on the coast of Groningen. This gull is a regular, though not common. winter visitant. In the collection van Wickevoort Crommelin is an old male, killed in June 1840 at Zandvoort, Noord-Holland.

166. *Xema sabinii* (Sabine). [SABINE'S VORKSTAARTMEEUW].

We possess of this species a young specimen in first plumage, that was presented to our collection in 1863 by the late Professor van Lidth de Jeude of Utrecht. This specimen is labelled by Schlegel »Mer du Nord" (Schlegel, Cat. Lari, *Larus sabinei*, n°. 2). It is an old, badly mounted example, and as it is from the collection van Lidth de Jeude, in which there were more rariora from the Netherlands, it is very likely, that the specimen has been killed in our country and that it is the very bird mentioned by Temminck in 1840 as »un jeune sur les côtes de Hollande" (Man. d'Orn. 2e éd. IV, 1840, p. 489).

In the Museum of the Zoological Garden at 's Gravenhage is a young male of this species, that has been shot on the shore near Hoek van Holland, 11 October 1892.

167. *Hydroprogne tschegrava* (Lepechin). [REUZENSTERN].

Of this in our country very rare species we possess two specimens: an adult one in winter plumage, not sexed, shot long time ago in autumn on Texel, very probably by Temminck, and an old female in summer plumage, shot 28 June 1847 on the Zijl, near Leiden, by H. Schlegel.

168. *Gelochelidon nilotica* (Hasselquist). [LACHSTERN].

The Museum received four specimens, an old male, two young males and a young female, killed 7 August 1908 on the sandbank »Onrust" near Texel.

The old male is in breeding plumage, the young specimens are of different age; the oldest one, a male, has the bill dark grey and the base of the lower mandible olive-brown; in the two others the bill is dark grey and the base of the lower mandible pale orange.

We have still another example of this very rare visitor to our country: a male in perfect dress, shot 15 August 1838 on the Haarlemmermeer by H. Schlegel.

169. *Sterna fluviatilis* Naumann. [VISCHDIEFJE].

The Museum received 37 specimens in different plumage.

It seems that this species does not assume always its full plumage in the second year, for on 12 June 1908 a male and on 24 June 1908 a male and a female in winter plumage were killed near Texel. The dissection showed, that they were young birds of last year, the genitals being very small. The bill in these birds is black with a light horny tip and with some red at the base; the feet are dull dark red.

170. *Sterna macrura* Naumann. [NOORDSCHE STERN].

This species breeds on Texel in an equal number with *S. fluviatilis*. In June 1905 and 1906 I collected on Texel three adult males and four adult females and a young in down. As a rule on Texel *S. macrura* seems to lay two eggs, for all the birds, snared on the nests containing two eggs, belonged to *macrura*. On 20 October 1906 a young male in first plumage and on 31 July 1907 a young female in first plumage were killed on the coast of Groningen. On the Hoek van Holland, where a large colony of *S. fluviatilis* is breeding, *S. macrura* does not breed; I have shot there several terns, but none of this species.

171. *Sterna dougalli* Montagu. [DOUGALL'S STERN].

No specimen from the Netherlands in the collection. According to H. Albarda (Tijdschr. Ned. Dierk. Vereen. II, 1889, p. 15) 5 specimens have been caught in Friesland, 30 October 1886.

172. *Sterna cantiaca* Gmelin. [GROOTE STERN].

We received 6 specimens.

173. *Sterna minuta* L. [DWERGSTERN].

The Museum received 14 specimens, adult and young ones.

174. *Hydrochelidon nigra* (L.). [ZWARTE STERN].

We received 12 specimens, adult and young ones.

ALCIDAE.

175. *Alca torda* L. [ALK].

We received 16 specimens, adult and young ones. This bird is a common visitor to our country. Specimens in full dress with entirely black head however are not often met with; we possess only three specimens in this plumage, viz.:
♂, 5 June 1836, den Helder.
♂, 6 July 1858, Zandvoort.
♀, without exact locality, 12 April 1874.

In the collection of the late van Wickevoort Crommelin, there is no specimen in this perfect dress.

An adult male with nearly black head, having on the black throat and cheeks still some white feathers, was killed on Schouwen, province of Zeeland, 27 February 1907.

This year I received a young male, without white groove on the bill, in which the head is nearly black, the throat and cheeks being mixed with some white feathers. The bird was shot near Texel, 12 May 1908. A similar, but still younger male was shot near Texel, 21 August 1908.

176. *Uria troille* (L.). [ZEEKOET].

We received 17 specimens.

Specimens of this species in full plumage are observed more frequently on our shore than those of *Alca torda*. In this dress I received a male, killed January 1906 near den Helder, and a female, killed 13 March 1907 on Texel.

Of the variety *Uria ringvia* Brünnich [BASTAARDZEEKOET], we possess the following examples killed in Holland:

♂, full breeding plumage, 8 June 1861, Noordwijk.
♀, winter plumage, 11 February 1868, Noordwijk.
♀, winter plumage, 20 January 1887, Zandvoort.
♀, winter plumage, 24 November 1888, Zandvoort.
♂, winter plumage, 14 February 1889, Zandvoort.

The three last-quoted specimens make part of the collection van Wickevoort Crommelin (302—19, 20 and 21).

177. *Uria lomvia* (L). [GROOTE ZEEKOET].

We possess a specimen in full plumage labelled by Temminck » *Uria brunnichii* — Mer du Nord" (Schlegel, Cat. Urinatores, *Alca arra*, n°. 1). This is a true *lomvia*, having all the characters of this species. Very probably this example has been killed on our coast.

Albarda (Aves Neerlandicae, 1897, p. 111) states, that in the collection of Messrs. de Graaf, now in the Museum of the Zoological Garden at Amsterdam, is an example of this species. I have examined all the examples of *Uria* in that collection, but could not find however a *lomvia*.

178. *Cepphus grylle* (L.). [ZWARTE ZEEKOET].

According to Temminck (Man. d'Orn. 1815, p. 610) a specimen has been found by Pallas on the coast of Holland. In the Museum of the Zoological Garden at Amsterdam is a specimen, found in December 1904 near den Helder.

179. *Alle alle* (L.). [KLEINE ALK].

This species does not visit Holland every year, in some winters no specimens are observed. The specimens, which have

been captured in Holland and belong to our collection, are all in winter plumage. Females seem to occur much more than males. We received a female, shot 3 January 1907 at Westernieland, Groningen, and a male, shot 7 January 1907 on Texel.

180. *Fratercula arctica* (L.). [PAPEGAAIDUIKER].

In the winter of 1906—'07 *F. arctica* has been observed more frequently than in other years. The Museum received two young females, both killed on Texel in the beginning of March 1907. Most of the birds observed in our country are young ones, quite adult birds occur very rarely. A nearly adult female was killed 28 February 1908 on the seashore near Noordwijk and purchased for the collection.

PTEROCLITIDAE.

181. *Syrrhaptes paradoxa* (Pallas). [STEPPENHOEN].

We possess 18 examples killed in the Netherlands, viz.:
♀, 3 June 1863, Wassenaar, Zuid-Holland.
♀, 17 June 1863, dunes of Zandvoort, Noord-Holland (Coll. van Wickevoort Crommelin, 163—1).
♀, 17 June 1863, dunes of Zandvoort (Coll. van Wickevoort Crommelin, 163—2).
♀, 11 July 1863, Noordwijk.
♂, 5 September 1863, dunes of Zandvoort (Coll. van Wickevoort Crommelin, 163—3).
♀, September 1863, Ameland. Preserved as skeleton.
♀, 5 October 1863, dunes of Zandvoort (Coll. van Wickevoort Crommelin, 163—4).
♀, 27 October 1863, Ameland. Presented by Mr. H. Albarda.
♂, 13 February 1864, Noordwijkerhout, Zuid-Holland.
♂, 25 May 1888, dunes of Zandvoort (Coll. van Wickevoort Crommelin, 163—5).
♀, 25 May 1888, dunes of Zandvoort (Coll. van Wickevoort Crommelin, 163—6).

♀, 25 May 1888, dunes of Zandvoort (Coll. van Wickevoort Crommelin, 163—7).
♀, 13 June 1888, Anna Paulownapolder, Noord-Holland. Presented by Jhr. Mr. D. van Foreest.
♂, 24 August 1888, dunes of Zandvoort (Coll. van Wickevoort Crommelin, 163—8).
♀, 15 September 1888, Sassenheim, Zuid-Holland. Presented by Mr. C. J. Charbon.
♀, 13 November 1888, Noordwijk. Presented by Mr. F. A. Verster van Wulverhorst.
♂, Holland, 1888, without exact locality. Purchased from the Zoological Garden at Rotterdam. Preserved as skeleton.
♂, Holland, 1888, without exact locality. Has lived till 9 May 1889 in the Zoological Garden at Rotterdam.

We possess also three eggs of this species, which have been found 19 June 1888 in the Anna Paulownapolder and are presented to our collection by Jhr. Mr. D. van Foreest.

In June of this year examples of this species have been killed again in our country.

COLUMBIDAE.

182. *Columba palumbus* L. [WOUDDUIF].

We received 17 specimens. In the collection van Wickevoort Crommelin is a pale variation (158—4) and also one in our general collection, purchased from the cabinet van Lidth de Jeude (Schlegel, Cat. Columbae, *Columba palumbus*, n°. 16).

183. *Columba oenas* L. [KLEINE BOSCHDUIF].

We received four specimens:
adult ♂, 2 May 1906, Wassenaar, Zuid-Holland.
adult ♂, 12 May 1906, Amerongen, Utrecht.
adult ♂, 29 May 1906, Wassenaar.
young ♀, 18 September 1905, 's Gravenzande, Zuid-Holland.

184. *Turtur turtur* (L.). [TORTEL].

The Museum received three specimens.

CUCULIDAE.

185. *Cuculus canorus* L. [KOEKOEK].

We received 12 specimens, 6 old males, 4 young males and 2 young females. Old females we did not receive; these are very welcome to our collection.

STRIGIDAE.

186. *Asio otus* (L.). [RANSUIL].

We received 13 specimens, killed in the months August and October till March.

187. *Asio accipitrina* (Pallas). [VELDUIL].

This species is on migration not so common as the preceding one. We purchased 13 specimens, 8 males and 5 females, killed from September till April.

188. *Scops scops* (L.). [DWERGOORUIL].

There is no specimen shot in the Netherlands in the collection. In the Museum of the Zoological Garden at Rotterdam is a female, that was captured in September 1890 near that town. Mr. W. Geurtsen, praeparator at the School of Agriculture at Wageningen, informs me that he has stuffed in 1894 a specimen, that was shot that year near Wageningen. An old female was captured in the end of March 1906 near Gulpen, province Limburg (O. le Roi, Orn. Monatsb. 1908, p. 109).

189. *Nyctea nyctea* (L.). [SNEEUWUIL].

We possess no specimen killed in our country. About a dozen of examples have been observed in the Netherlands. According to Schlegel (Herklots, Bouwst. Faun. Ned. I,

1853, p. 64) there was an example of this owl, caught in 1806 at Amsterdam after a heavy north-western gale, in the cabinet of C. J. Temminck, which collection became in 1820 the foundations of our present Museum. This example is not more in the collection and it seems that it was already wanting in 1862, when Schlegel wrote his Catalogue of the Striges, for he did not make mention of it in that paper.

190. *Syrnium aluco* (L.). [BOSCHUIL].

We received only one specimen, a female, shot at Groesbeek, Gelderland, in January 1906.

191. *Athene noctua* (Scopoli). [STEENUIL].

8 specimens.

192. *Strix flammea* L. [KERKUIL].

(Plate 8).

We received eight specimens. A male, killed 1 May 1907 at Noordwijk, has the undersurface white with a few black spots, the others are light or dark orange-buff on the underparts, spotted with black. In the collection van Wickevoort Crommelin is a fine series of this owl; the two most interesting specimens are two old males, which have the underparts pure snowy white without any black spot; in one of them, killed 19 October 1869 at Vogelenzang (27—8) are even the feathers of the ruff nearly pure white, in the other one, killed 11 December 1885 at Hillegom (27—16), these feathers in the lower part are tipped with orange-buff and blackish brown. The upperparts in these two examples are very clear orange-buff mixed with light grey. The other examples in the collection have the underparts white, light or dark orange-buff or deep orange, more or less spotted with black.

CAPRIMULGIDAE.

193. *Caprimulgus europaeus* L. [GEITENMELKER].

We received 8 specimens, 6 adults and 2 youngs in down.

MACROPTERYGIDAE.

194. *Apus apus* (L.). [GIERZWALUW].

Nine specimens, old and young ones, were received from July and August. The latest date we have in our collection is 16 August (1860), being a young male and female from Noordwijk. Last year (1907) these birds left us not before the 26th of August.

CORACIIDAE.

195. *Coracias garrulus* L. [SCHARRELAAR].

This species is a very rare straggler to our country. We possess no specimen killed in the Netherlands.

ALCEDINIDAE.

196. *Alcedo ispida* L. [IJSVOGEL].

We received 8 specimens.

197. *Ceryle alcyon* (L.). [AMERIKAANSCHE BANDIJSVOGEL].

Once observed. December 17th 1899 a male has been shot near de Steeg, province Gelderland (Snouckaert, Tijdschr. Ned. Dierk. Vereen. VI, 1900, p. 267).

MEROPIDAE.

198. *Merops apiaster* L. [BIJENETER].

Once observed. A female, caught 4 May 1905 at Tietjerk, province Friesland, is in the possession of the Zoological Garden at Amsterdam.

UPUPIDAE.

199. *Upupa epops* L. [HOP].

In the latter years we did not receive a specimen. This species has become much more rare than formerly. We possess 9 adult specimens from the provinces Noord- and Zuid-Holland, killed in April, July, August and September; one adult specimen, labelled only Holland, purchased from the cabinet van Lidth de Jeude; an old female from Valkenswaard, Noord-Brabant, 11 June 1861, and four nestlings from St. Oedenrode, Noord-Brabant, 15 July 1859, presented by Mr. Buddingh.

PICIDAE.

200. *Picus martius* L. [ZWARTE SPECHT].

We purchased a female that, according to its owner, a bird-seller at Rotterdam, has been shot at Zuidlaren, province Drenthe, 12 October 1901. When this is true, this example is the first document for the occurrence in the Netherlands, for, though the bird since long has been inserted in the list of our birds, there was no specimen to be found in a public or private collection.

201. *Dendrocopus major* (L.). [GROOTE BONTE SPECHT].

9 specimens.

202. *Dendrocopus medius* (L.). [MIDDELSTE BONTE SPECHT].

Of this species we have no specimen shot in our country. The bird is very rare and has been observed only a few times.

203. *Dendrocopus minor* (L.). [KLEINE BONTE SPECHT].

We possess the following specimens:

♂, 26 December 1880, Elburg, Gelderland.
♂, 7 April 1890, Tubbergen, Overijssel.
♂, 11 February 1891, Vorden, Gelderland (Coll. van Wickevoort Crommelin, 194—3).

♀, 31 January 1901, Vogelenzang, Noord-Holland.
♂, 21 October 1903, Leiden.
♂, 27 January 1906, Zoeterwoude, Zuid-Holland.
♂, 22 March 1906, Wageningen, Gelderland.
♀, 15 February 1907, Zoeterwoude.

204. *Gecinus viridis* (L.). [GROENE SPECHT].

We received eleven specimens, adult and young ones.

205. *Gecinus canus* (Gmelin). [KLEINE GROENE SPECHT].

We have no specimen killed in the Netherlands in our collection. According to Schlegel this bird is said to have been observed in our country.

206. *Jynx torquilla* L. [DRAAIHALS].

We did not receive a specimen in the latter years. We have examples from Hoek van Holland, Leiden, Wassenaar, Noordwijk, Dordrecht, Hillegom, Bloemendaal, Santpoort, Harderwijk, Zoest and Zeist, from the latter locality two nestlings.

HIRUNDINIDAE.

207. *Hirundo rustica* L. [BOERENZWALUW].

We received 5 specimens. Four adult birds in our collection have the underparts rather rufous: ♂, 9 July 1859, Leiden — ♀, 8 May 1860, near Leiden — ♂, 15 May 1890, Santpoort (Coll. van Wickevoort Crommelin, 47—4) and ♂, 28 June 1892, Zoeterwoude; the latter specimen has a large chestnut spot in the pectoral band; the markings in the tail in all the four specimens are white. We possess further five whitish examples, all having a pale chestnut throat: ♀, 17 July 1842, Leiden — ♀, 9 September 1863, Haarlemmermeer — ♂, 13 October 1871, Rotterdam — ♀, 24 September 1888, Noordwijkerhout and ♂, September 1896, Schiedam.

208. *Delichon urbica* (L.). [HUISZWALUW].

12 examples.

209. *Riparia riparia* (L.). [OEVERZWALUW].

3 specimens.

MUSCICAPIDAE.

210. *Muscicapa grisola* L. [GRAUWE VLIEGENVANGER].

10 specimens.

211. *Muscicapa atricapilla* L. [ZWARTGRAUWE VLIEGENVANGER].

Three young specimens.

212. *Muscicapa collaris* Bechstein. [WITGEHALSDE VLIEGENVANGER].

The Museum possesses only two examples shot in our country: a young male captured at Leiden and presented in 1859 by Mr. A. A. van Bemmelen, and a female, shot 4 September 1889 at Lisse, presented by Mr. E. Blaauw.

213. *Siphia parva* (Bechstein). [DWERGVLIEGENVANGER].

We have no stuffed specimen or skin of this species, only the skeleton of an example, that has been shot 27 September 1901 at Overschie, Zuid-Holland, and is presented to our collection by Bn. R. Snouckaert van Schauburg (van Oort, Cat. Ost. Ois. 1907, p. 208, *Siphia parva—a*).

TURDIDAE.

214. *Turdus merula* L. [ZWARTE LIJSTER].

We received 21 examples. We have eight specimens, adult males and females and youngs, with more or less white in the plumage. A female in the collection van Wickevoort Crommelin (63—19) is pale light brown. The most inte-

resting variation we possess is a female in our old collection; this bird has been captured in our country, the exact locality or date is not known. The upperparts are pale grey, barred with dark greyish brown, throat and breast as in a female *merula*, but more rufous; undertailcoverts greyish brown, barred with greyish white; bill yellowish.

215. *Turdus torquatus* L. [BEFLIJSTER].

We purchased 16 specimens, only one from April, the others from October.

216. *Turdus pilaris* L. [KRAMSVOGEL].

The Museum received 15 specimens. Of a male in the collection van Wickevoort Crommelin (58—5) the breast is less spotted than usually and the feathers of the sides of the breast and of the flanks are brownish, instead of black with whitish margins.

217. *Turdus viscivorus* L. [GROOTE LIJSTER].

6 specimens.

218. *Turdus musicus* L. [ZANGLIJSTER].

Eleven specimens. In our old collection is a female, shot 16 October 1864 at Leiden, with four white primaries in each wing, two white central tailfeathers, a white patch on the head, and the groundcolour of all the underparts pure white. In 1883 the late H. Albarda presented to our collection a male, shot 1 November 1883 at Leeuwarden, being of a pale brown colour, but having all the markings of a normal bird.

219. *Turdus iliacus* L. [KOPERWIEK].

We received 10 specimens, killed from September till April. In our old collection is a male, shot 20 August 1864 near Leiden.

220. *Turdus iliacus coburni* Sharpe. [IJSLANDSCHE KOPERWIEK].

According to Bn. Snouckaert van Schauburg the iceland form of this thrush has occurred in the province Utrecht, a specimen being shot by him on 15 March 1905 at Neerlangbroek (Tijdschr. Ned. Dierk. Vereen. X, 1908, p. 290).

221. *Turdus naumanni* Temminck. [NAUMANN'S LIJSTER].

We possess a specimen in winter plumage, that long ago has been captured near Utrecht. The bird is purchased in 1866 from the cabinet van Lidth de Jeude. It is mentioned under the name of *Turdus ruficollis* Pallas by Albarda in his »Aves Neerlandicae", 1897, p. 37.

222. *Turdus obscurus* Gmelin. [VALE LIJSTER].

In the collection van Wickevoort Crommelin is a young specimen, captured 27 October 1843 at Velserbeek near Velsen, Noord-Holland (61—1).

223. *Turdus dubius* Bechstein. [BRUINE LIJSTER].

According to Bn. Snouckaert van Schauburg a male has been shot 20 November 1899 at Veenwouden, Friesland (Tijdschr. Ned. Dierk. Vereen. VI, 1900, p. 261).

224. *Geocichla sibiricus* (Pallas). [SIBERISCHE LIJSTER].

We possess a young specimen, probably a male in change, that has been captured in the autumn of 1854 near Paterswolde, Groningen.

225. *Phoenicurus phoenicurus* (L.). [GEKRAAGD ROODSTAARTJE].

We received seven specimens. In the collection van Wickevoort Crommelin is a female, shot 24 May 1869 at Santpoort (72—11), in which chin and throat are black and breast and flanks pale orange-red; the upperparts are

more greyish than usually and there are some white feathers on the forehead.

A male in the same collection (72—12), shot 3 May 1878 at Santpoort, has all the orange-red parts of the body buff-white.

226. *Phoenicurus titys* (L.). [ZWART ROODSTAARTJE].

We possess the following specimens from the Netherlands:
adult ♂, 30 October 1875, dunes of Vogelenzang, Noord-Holland (Coll. van Wickevoort Crommelin, 71—2);
nestling, 1 June 1876, Leiden; from a nest build in a hole of a wall at the inner-court of the Museum of Natural History;
♂, 24 October 1889, Noordwijkerhout, Zuid-Holland. Preserved as skeleton;
adult ♀, 2 November 1898, near 's Gravenhage;
adult ♂, spring 1903, Alkemade, Zuid-Holland;
adult ♀, 10 April 1906, Wageningen, Gelderland;
adult ♂, 24 April 1906, Wageningen;
adult ♂, 1 May 1906, Wageningen. This example is still in the female plumage, the so-called *cairei*-form.

227. *Cyanecula suecica* (L.). [ROODVLEKBLAUWBORSTJE].

We possess no specimen shot in Holland. This species has been observed a few times in our country, f. i. a male, caught 7 May 1886 at Nunspeet, province Gelderland, is preserved in the Museum of the Zoological Garden at Amsterdam.

228. *Cyanecula suecica cyanecula* (Wolf). [BLAUWBORSTJE].

We possess the following specimens killed in the Netherlands, the old males having all a white patch in the blue breast:
5 nestlings from the same nest, 20 March 1861, Valkenswaard, Noord-Brabant;
adult ♂, 29 April 1861, Valkenswaard;
adult ♂, 2 May 1861, Valkenswaard;

adult ♀, 7 May 1861, Valkenswaard;
2 nestlings, 7 May 1861, Valkenswaard;
adult ♀, 8 May 1861, Valkenswaard;
adult ♂, 9 May 1861, Valkenswaard; (this specimen has some rufous feathers in the white patch);
adult ♂, 31 May 1861, Valkenswaard;
adult ♂, 15 March 1881, Deventer. Presented by Dr. L. A. J. Burgersdijk;
adult ♀, 20 March 1885, near 's Gravenhage. Lived there till 20 May 1885 in the Zoological Garden (Coll. van Wickevoort Crommelin, 73—5);
adult ♂, 27 June 1887, province Gelderland, without exact locality.

229. *Aëdon luscinia* (L.). [NACHTEGAAL].

We received three specimens.

230. *Erithacus rubecula* (L.). [ROODBORSTJE].

We received 13 specimens.

231. *Pratincola rubetra* (L.). [PAAPJE].

5 specimens. In the collection van Wickevoort Crommelin is a nearly white example, a male, shot 11 September 1884 at Vogelenzang, Noord-Holland (68—8).

232. *Pratincola rubicola* (L.). [ROODBORSTTAPUIT].

4 specimens.

233. *Saxicola oenanthe* (L.). [TAPUIT].

We received 22 specimens. A pale, whitish brown specimen is in the collection van Wickevoort Crommelin; it is a male, shot 20 September 1882 on the dunes at Vogelenzang (66—9). The wings of specimens, which are breeding in our country, measure in males from 89 to 97 mm., in females from 87 to 93 mm. At the 18th of May 1906, however, I shot on the dunes of Wassenaar a large

female, wings 97 and 98 mm.; probably this is a northern bird, still on migration.

On migration in autumn there have been killed in our country more specimens with longer wings than those of our breeding birds. They all are probably northern birds, the true *Saxicola oenanthe* (L.), while the breeding birds of our country seem to belong, very probably, to a different subspecies, having shorter wings and as a rule a narrower black band at the tail (*Saxicola oenanthe grisea* Brehm, cf. O. Kleinschmidt, Berajah, 1905).

We possess three such specimens, viz.:

young ♂, 9 September 1854, dunes at Zandvoort, Noord-Holland (Coll. van Wickevoort Crommelin, 66—3; wings 101 and 102, tail 59 mm.);

young ♂, 10 September 1863, near Leiden (wing 102, tail 59 mm.);

young ♂, 6 September 1906, Texel (wing 100, tail 61 mm.).

234. *Saxicola oenanthe leucorhoa* (Gmelin). [LANGVLEUGEL-TAPUIT].

There are three examples in our collection, which appear to me to be the true long-winged Greenland form, viz.:

adult ♂, in the rufous autumn plumage, labelled only „Hollande" (wing 105, tail 69, bill 13 mm.);

young ♂, shot 29 March 1880 at Katwijk (wing 105, tail 65, bill 14 mm.);

adult ♀, shot 27 April 1862 at Bloemendaal, Noord-Holland (Coll. van Wickevoort Crommelin, 66—6; wings 102 and 103, tail 62, bill 12 mm.).

235. *Saxicola stapazina* (L.). [BLONDE TAPUIT].

We have no specimen from the Netherlands. According to H. Schlegel (Herklots, Bouwst. Faun. Ned. II, 1858, p. 209 — Schlegel, Vogels v. Ned. 1854—58, p. 168) and N. Groenewegen (Herklots, Bouwst. Faun. Ned. II, 1858, p. 289) this species has been killed in our country. On the

authority of these gentlemen I insert the bird in this list, though there seems to be in no collection a specimen from our country (cf. Snouckaert, Tijdschr. Ned. Dierk. Vereen. VII, 1902, p. 259).

236. *Accentor modularis* (L.). [BASTAARDNACHTEGAAL].

9 specimens.

SYLVIIDAE.

237. *Sylvia sylvia* (L.). [GRASCHMUSCH].

4 specimens.

238. *Sylvia curruca* (L.). [BRAAMSLUIPER].

4 specimens.

239. *Sylvia simplex* Latham. [TUINFLUITER].

3 specimens.

240. *Sylvia atricapilla* (L.). [ZWARTKOPTUINFLUITER].

2 specimens.

241. *Sylvia nisoria* (Bechstein). [SPERWERGRASMUSCH].

We possess the two only specimens, which have been killed in the Netherlands, viz.:

♂, 18 May 1860, Haren near Groningen. Presented by Mr. G. S. de Graaf.

♀, 15 April 1861, Haren near Groningen. Presented by the same gentleman. (See for these two specimens the communication of Mr. H. W. de Graaf in Tijdschr. Ned. Dierk. Vereen. VIII, 1904, p. 96).

242. *Phylloscopus collybita* (Vieillot). [TJIFTJAF]

8 specimens.

243. *Phylloscopus trochilus* (L.). [FITIS].

10 specimens.

244. *Phylloscopus sibilatrix* (Bechstein). [FLUITER].

This species I did not receive in the latter years. In the general collection there are no specimens from the Netherlands; in the collection van Wickevoort Crommelin are three specimens.

245. *Phylloscopus superciliosa* (Gmelin). [GRAUWSTUIT-BOSCHZANGER].

We possess no specimens from the Netherlands. This species has been observed two or three times.

246. *Hypolais hypolais* (L.). [SPOTVOGEL].

6 specimens.

247. *Acrocephalus arundinaceus* (L.). [GROOTE KAREKIET].

Of this common bird we did not receive a specimen.

248. *Acrocephalus strepera* (Vieillot). [KLEINE KAREKIET]

2 specimens.

249. *Acrocephalus palustris* (Bechstein). [BOSCHRIETZANGER].

1 specimen.

250. *Calamodus schoenobaenus* (L.). [RIETZANGER].

2 specimens.

251. *Calamodus aquatica* (Gmelin). [WATERRIETZANGER].

No specimen killed in the Netherlands in the collection. This species has been observed three times. Already in 1820 Temminck has mentioned the bird as being »très-rare et accidentellement en Hollande".

252. *Locustella luscinioides* (Savi). [NACHTEGAALRIETZANGER].

Of this species, which is still breeding in our country, we possess the following specimens killed in the Netherlands:
♂, shot near Utrecht, without date. This specimen must have been shot after the year 1835, for Temminck does not mention this bird in his „Manuel d'Ornithologie" III, 1835, p. 119, as occurring in our country.
♂, 28 June 1859, Kralingermeer near Rotterdam.
♂, 27 April 1860, Kralingermeer near Rotterdam (Coll. van Wickevoort Crommelin, 82—1).
♂, 28 April 1861, Kralingermeer near Rotterdam.
♀, 26 May 1861, » » »
♂♂♂♂, 15 April 1862, » » »
We possess further only one egg from the Kralingermeer, found in 1849, and one with the nest, from Eernewoude, province Friesland, 14 July 1893, and also 4 nests from the Kralingermeer.

253. *Locustella naevia* (Boddaert). [SPRINKHAANRIETZANGER].

In the collection van Wickevoort Crommelin are five specimens from the neighbourhood of Haarlem (81—1 to 5) and in our old collection are two specimens, one from Haarlem and one from Warmond, Zuid-Holland. In the latter years we did not receive this species.

CINCLIDAE.

254. *Cinclus cinclus* (L.). [ZWARTBUIKWATERSPREEUW].

We possess two specimens of the northern black-bellied dipper, killed in our country, viz.:
an adult one, without sex, shot March 1833 at Hillegom, presented by Baron van Tuyll;
an adult male, shot 26 October 1887 at Heemstede near Haarlem (Coll. van Wickevoort Crommelin, 94—3).
The specimen caught November 1759 near Bloemendaal, mentioned by Nozeman (Uitgezogte Verhandelingen, V, 1760, p. 68), belonged also to this northern form. Schlegel

gives is his »Vogels van Nederland" on plate 66 a figure of *Cinclus cinclus aquaticus* Bechstein, but this figure is not made after a specimen killed in our country, for, when Schlegel wrote his work, the only specimens known to have been killed in the Netherlands were the specimen of Nozeman, figured on plate 14 in Nozeman's great work (C. Nozeman, Nederlandsche Vogelen, I, 1770, p. 20 pl. 14) and the above-named adult bird shot at Hillegom.

255. *Cinclus cinclus aquaticus* Bechstein. [WATERSPREEUW].

A specimen, caught at Vlijmen, province Noord-Brabant, preserved in the Museum of the Zoological Garden at Amsterdam, seems to me to belong to this form. We don't possess this subspecies from our country.

TROGLODYTIDAE.

256. *Anorthura troglodytes* (L.). [WINTERKONINKJE].

8 specimens.

MOTACILLIDAE.

257. *Motacilla alba* L. [WITTE KWIKSTAART].

5 specimens.

258. *Motacilla alba lugubris* Temminck. [ROUWKWIKSTAART].

This subspecies we did not receive in the latter years. We possess besides specimens of the true *lugubris* killed in the Netherlands in the months March and May, also some specimens intermediate between *alba* and *lugubris*. The subspecies and the intermediate form are breeding in our country in the western part.

259. *Motacilla boarula* L. [GROOTE GELE KWIKSTAART].

This species we did not receive. Altogether we possess only 7 specimens killed in the months October, December, February and March.

260. *Motacilla flava* L. [GELE KWIKSTAART].

13 specimens.

261. *Motacilla flava borealis* Sundevall. [NOORDSCHE GELE KWIKSTAART].

We possess an adult male, killed 10 May 1855 near Leiden, and an adult female, shot 14 May 1864 near Bloemendaal, Noord-Holland (Coll. van Wickevoort Crommelin, 99—1).

262. *Motacilla flava rayi* (Bonaparte). [ENGELSCHE GELE KWIKSTAART].

We possess four specimens, all in the collection van Wickevoort Crommelin (100—1 to 4):
♂, 14 May 1864, near Bloemendaal, Noord-Holland.
♂, 16 April 1873, Zandvoort, Noord-Holland.
♂, 20 April 1875, Santpoort, Noord-Holland.
♂, 31 July 1888, near 's Gravenhage, Zuid-Holland.

263. *Anthus pratensis* (L.). [GRASPIEPER].

13 specimens.

264. *Anthus trivialis* (L.). [BOOMPIEPER].

10 specimens.

265. *Anthus campestris* (L.). [DUINPIEPER].

No specimen received in the latter years.

266. *Anthus spinoletta* (L.). [WATERPIEPER].

We possess two specimens, a female killed 25 October 1862 in the province Zuid-Holland (Coll. van Wickevoort Crommelin, 104—2), and a male killed 25 October 1862 in the province Zuid-Holland (Coll. van Wickevoort Crommelin, 103—2, s. n. *Anthus obscurus*).

267. *Anthus obscura rupestris* Nilsson. [OEVERPIEPER].

This pipit is a common visitor to our shore in winter. We received three specimens killed in October, December and January. As the specimens in our collection shot in March and April have a reddish tinge on the breast, it seems that the rock-pipit, which visits the Netherlands, belongs to the Scandinavian form.

268. *Anthus richardi* Vieillot. [GROOTE PIEPER].

We possess the following specimens:
young ♀, October 1841, near Haarlem;
adult, 1 October 1857, Ridderkerk a/d IJssel, Zuid-Holland;
young ♂, 24 October 1890, 's Gravenzande, Zuid-Holland;
adult ♂, 26 October 1898, dunes near 's Gravenhage.

ALAUDIDAE.

269. *Alauda arvensis* L. [LEEUWERIK].

14 specimens, among which a pure albino, a female, shot 16 September 1906 on Texel. In the collection van Wickevoort Crommelin is also an albino, a male, shot 24 October 1877 at Haarlemmermeer, Noord-Holland (107—5).

270. *Lullula arborea* (L.). [BOOMLEEUWERIK].

5 specimens.

271. *Galerida cristata* (L.). [KUIFLEEUWERIK].

5 specimens.

272. *Eremophila alpestris flava* (Gmelin). [BERGLEEUWERIK].

We received 11 specimens. This species is a regular winter visitor.

AMPELIDAE.

273. *Ampelis garrulus* L. [PESTVOGEL].

Since 1904 we received only one specimen, a female, shot 25 February 1905 at Vogelzang, Noord-Brabant.

LANIIDAE.

274. *Lanius excubitor* L. [KLAPEKSTER].

We received three specimens. We possess 23 specimens from the Netherlands, among which are nestlings from Valkenswaard, Noord-Brabant.

Birds with only one wing-speculum are not rarely met with.

275. *Lanius minor* Gmelin. [KLEINE KLAPEKSTER].

No specimen killed in the Netherlands in our collection. In the collection of the Zoological Garden at Rotterdam is a male, that has been shot in October 1859 or 1860 near Rotterdam; this is till yet a unicum for our country.

276. *Lanius collurio* L. [GRAUWE KLAUWIER].

We received 11 specimens.

277. *Lanius senator* L. [ROODKOPKLAUWIER].

This bird we did not receive. We possess adult specimens, shot in May and June, from Zutphen and Valkenswaard, and a young specimen shot in August at Noordwijk.

PARADOXORNITHIDAE.

278. *Panurus biarmicus* (L.). [BAARDMANNETJE].

We received only one example. This species is on several places still a common breeding bird, a large number is caught every year in autumn.

PARIDAE.

279. *Parus major* L. [KOOLMEES].

15 specimens.

280. *Parus coeruleus* L. [PIMPELMEES].

22 specimens.

281. *Parus ater* L. [ZWARTE MEES].

2 specimens.

282. *Parus cristatus mitratus* Brehm. [KUIFMEES].

1 specimen. We possess further only 7 specimens from our country.

283. *Parus communis longirostris* Kleinschmidt. [GLANSKOPPIGE ZWARTKOPMEES].

We received 14 specimens, adult ones, killed in the months January to April and in August and October, all presented by Bn. Snouckaert van Schauburg. We had only one example of this form from our country, a male, shot 10 December 1889 at Voorschoten, Zuid-Holland. The bird, that Nozeman (Nederlandsche Vogelen, I, 1770, p. 47, plate, the female) and Schlegel (Vogels van Nederland, 1854—58, p. 251, pl. 129) called *Parus palustris*, does not belong to this form, but is *Parus montanus salicarius* Brehm. When Schlegel wrote his „Vogels van Nederland" there were no specimens of the present form, killed in the Netherlands, in the collection of the Museum, only examples of *P. m. salicarius* Brehm. After Schlegel all the marsh-tits from the Netherlands were called *Parus palustris*. Kleinschmidt in 1897 (Ornith. Jahrb. VIII, 1897, p. 45, and Journ. für Ornith. 1897, p. 112) pointed out very clearly the occurrence of two different species of these tits in Germany, and Hartert in 1905 (Vög. paläarkt. Faun. Heft III, 1905) could mention with certainty two different

species of marsh-tits from our country. Bn. Snouckaert van Schauburg, who made a research into the same matter, found also the two species mentioned by Hartert and could add as a third form another subspecies of one of them. The result of his researches is to be found in „Verslagen en Mededeelingen Ned. Orn. Vereen." n°. 3, November 1906, p. 3, and in „Ornith. Jahrb.", XVII, 1906, p. 204.

284. *Parus montanus salicarius* Brehm. [MATKOPPIGE ZWARTKOPMEES].

We received 5 specimens. We possess altogether 22 specimens, adult ones and nestlings, from the Netherlands, among which are 6 in the collection van Wickevoort Crommelin under the name of *Parus palustris* L. (142—1 to 6, in the manuscript catalogue of van Wickevoort Crommelin named *Parus palustris* L. var. *fruticeti* Wallengren).

285. *Parus montanus borealis* de Sélys Longchamps. [NOORDSCHE MATKOPPIGE ZWARTKOPMEES].

According to Bn. Snouckaert van Schauburg a specimen of this northern race has been killed in Noord-Brabant (Snouckaert, Verslagen en Mededeelingen Ned. Orn. Vereen. n°. 3, November 1906, p. 3).

286. *Aegithalos caudatus europaeus* (Hermann). [STAARTMEES].

6 specimens. We possess 43 specimens from our country.

CERTHIIDAE.

287. *Certhia brachydactyla* Brehm. [BOOMKRUIPERTJE].

10 specimens. All examples in our collection belong to one and the same form, *brachydactyla* Brehm. We possess a series of 40 specimens from the Netherlands. Already in 1852 Schlegel stated that all the specimens killed in the province Zuid-Holland belonged to the race, called by Brehm *Certhia brachydactyla* (Herklots, Bouwst. Faun. Ned. I, 1853, p. 74, note).

Hartert (Vög. paläarkt. Faun. Heft III, 1905, p. 320) states, that all the tree-creepers from the Netherlands seen by him, belong to *C. brachydactyla*. Also Mr. Snouckaert, who has examined a, tolerably small, number of specimens from different parts of our country, has found only the present form (Snouckaert, Verslagen en Mededeelingen Ned. Orn. Vereen. n°. 3, November 1906, p. 8).

SITTIDAE.

288. *Sitta europaea caesia* Wolf. [BOOMKLEVER]

7 specimens.

REGULIDAE.

289. *Regulus regulus* (L.). [GOUDHAANTJE]

14 specimens.

290. *Regulus ignicapilla* Temminck. [VUURGOUDHAANTJE].

We received only one specimen. This species is however on migration not at all rare.

CORVIDAE.

291. *Corvus corone* L. [KRAAI].

A pale brown variation, a female, was shot 10 February 1908 on the island of Texel in much worn plumage. Iris grey, bill and legs greyish brown. We received further 23 specimens.

292. *Corvus cornix* L. [BONTE KRAAI].

13 specimens. In the collection van Wickevoort Crommelin is a specimen with some white primaries and secondaries in each wing, shot 17 January 1891 at Vogelenzang, Noord-Holland (32—5).

Hybrid between *Corvus corone* L. × *Corvus cornix* L.

At October 26th 1907 I shot at Zoeterwoude near Leiden

a female hybrid between these two species. The bird resembles *Corvus corone*, only the middle of the lower breast and of the belly are dark grey; the wing measures 300 mm.

293. *Corvus corax* L. [RAAF].

We received only one specimen, a young female, shot 11 August 1908 at Oegstgeest near Leiden.

294. *Corvus frugilegus* L. [ROEK].

The Museum received 29 specimens. On a country seat at Oegstgeest in the neighbourhood of Leiden a large number of rooks are nesting every year. In May 1907 several young ones were killed, among which there were two specimens, having a white chin and throat, and one specimen having a white chin. In one of the first specimens some of the feathers covering the nostrils are also white.

At the same spot two breeding females were shot, one April 17th 1906, the other April 11th 1907, which have chin and throat totally feathered and also the nostrils covered with feathers. In April 1905 and 1907 breeding females with partially feathered throats and with covered nostrils have been killed at the same place.

295. *Coloeus monedula* (L.). [KAUW].

15 specimens. A male, shot 7 May 1891 at Vogelenzang, Noord-Holland, has the inner primaries, the secondaries and the greater coverts brownish (Coll. van Wickevoort Crommelin, 34—9). There are in the collection further 5 specimens with more or less white feathers in the plumage. We don't possess pure albinos from our country.

296. *Nucifraga caryocatactes macrorhynchos* Brehm. [NOTENKRAKER].

We possess 26 specimen killed in the Netherlands, which belong all to the thin-billed form. The dates are September 1844, September 1848, October 1859, September and October

1864, September and October 1868 and 1880, October 1885, September and November 1888 and October 1900.

297. *Pica pica* (L.). [EKSTER].

16 specimens. In the collection van Wickevoort Crommelin is a male, shot 15 April 1853 at Berkenrode near Haarlem (35—2), in which the black of the plumage is replaced by a more or less dark brown whithout any gloss.

298. *Garrulus glandarius* (L.). [VLAAMSCHE GAAI].

24 specimens. A specimen with some white feathers in both wings, shot 10 November 1874 at Hillegom, Zuid-Holland, is in the collection van Wickevoort Crommelin (36—6). [1])

ORIOLIDAE.

299. *Oriolus oriolus* (L.). [WIELEWAAL].

We received eight specimens, among which are two males, already paired, bearing still the immature plumage resembling that of the female, shot 19 and 21 May. A male in the old collection, labelled 7 June 1863, Holland (Schlegel, Cat. Coraces, *Oriolus galbula*, n°. 9) has the lower back streaked with black. We possess only two old females with yellow, almost unstreaked undersurface.

STURNIDAE.

300. *Sturnus vulgaris* L. [SPREEUW].

We received 38 specimens, among which one albino, a young female, shot 13 June 1905 at Oud-Beijerland, Zuid-Holland. A pale brownish female was shot in October 1840 at Noordwijk.

1) In April of this year Baron Snouckaert van Schauburg wrote to me, that he had seen a stuffed specimen of *Pyrrhocorax graculus* (L.), that is said to have been killed in our country.

301. *Pastor roseus* (L.). [ROSÉSPREEUW].

We possess three specimens killed in the Netherlands:
old female, 14 July 1856 near Bloemendaal, Noord-Holland (Coll. van Wickevoort Crommelin, 39—2);
old male, 15 April 1874, province Noord-Brabant (Coll. van Wickevoort Crommelin, 39—3);
young male, 27 September 1894 near Leiden, presented by Mr. G. S. van der Spruyt.

FRINGILLIDAE.

302. *Fringilla coelebs* L. [VINK].

26 specimens. In the collection van Wickevoort Crommelin are three pale variations, all females (119—1, 7 and 12) and a female (119—5) darker coloured than usually. A male in the same collection (119—11) has a white forehead and white feathers in the wings, while another male (119—4) has rump, lesser wingcoverts and axillaries tinged with yellow.

Hybrid between *Fringilla coelebs* L. × *Fringilla montifringilla* L.

We possess a hybrid between these species, a male, caught 31 October 1898 near 's Gravenhage, presented to our collection by Mr. W. J. Heyligers. The bird resembles more *coelebs* than *montifringilla*. As to head, scapulars, wings and rump it resembles *montifringilla*, the rump however is not white but yellow.

303. *Fringilla montifringilla* L. [KEEP].

11 specimens. In the collection van Wickevoort Crommelin is a pale specimen (120—9), labelled ♂ but probably a female, caught 1 October 1889 at Vogelenzang, Noord-Holland.

304. *Cannabina cannabina* (L.). [KNEU].

14 specimens, among which a nearly white specimen, a

female, with only some normal feathers on the forehead, in the wings and in the tail. The specimen is caught in 1904 in the Netherlands and presented to our collection by Mr. F. E. Blaauw.

305. *Aegiothus flavirostris* (L.). [FRATERTJE].

8 specimens.

306. *Aegiothus linaria* (L.). [BARMSIJSJE].

5 specimens. We have a tolerably large series of specimens killed in the Netherlands, among which some are as large as *holboellii*, others as small as *cabaret*.

307. *Aegiothus linaria holboellii* (Brehm). [LANGSNAVELIG BARMSIJSJE].

We have only three specimens, which are typical *holboellii*, all males, shot out of flocks of *linaria*.

308. *Aegiothus linaria cabaret* (P. L. S. Müller). [KLEIN BARMSIJSJE].

We possess eleven specimens of this form, 8 in the old collection from November 1861 and January 1862 near Leiden, and three specimens in the collection van Wickevoort Crommelin (124—2, 3 and 4).

309. *Carduelis carduelis* (L.). [PUTTER].

We received only two males. In 1896 Mr. W. J. Heyligers presented to the Museum three very dark specimens, in which the head is black without white and almost without scarlet; they were caught near Maastricht, Limburg. A specimen caught in 1847 in Friesland and presented to the Museum in 1863 by Mr. H. Albarda, has no scarlet at the head, the feathers being there white with black bases. In the collection van Wickevoort Crommelin is a female (125—1), caught in the winter of 1850 in our country, in which the chin and throat are white instead of scarlet.

310. *Chrysomitris spinus* (L.). [SIJSJE].

8 specimens.

311. *Passer domestica* (L.). [HUISMUSCH].

17 specimens, among them a pure albino, a male, killed 23 August 1905 on Texel and a melanistic form, a female, killed 20 November 1905 in Leiden, in which the whole plumage is much darker than usually. A male, labelled only Holland, has the black patch on throat and breast mixed with brown.

312. *Passer montana* (L.). [RINGMUSCH].

11 specimens. In the collection van Wickevoort Crommelin is a male (132—1) shot November 1850 in our country, exact locality not mentioned, that is very pale, strongly resembling the subspecies *Passer montana dilutus* Richmond from Turkestan. A female in the same collection (132—5) shot 23 October 1860 at Overveen, Noord-Holland, has the same light coloration. A male, caught 21 October 1867 (Coll. van Wickevoort Crommelin, 132—7) has the feathers of back and wings whitish with ferruginous edgings; the tail is whitish, the head normally coloured. A young female in our general collection, caught November 1860 near Rotterdam and presented by Mr. J. G. Keulemans is very pale in coloration and variegated with white. An adult specimen, labelled only „Holland", purchased in 1866 from the Cabinet van Lidth de Jeude has the head a little paler than normally, the black markings on earcoverts and throat brown, the uppersurface pale brown with ferruginous margins to the feathers.

313. *Petronia petronia* (L.). [ROTSMUSCH].

We possess a young specimen, without sex, labelled only Holland, that is purchased in 1866 from the Cabinet van Lidth de Jeude. It is very probably the bird, mentioned by Schlegel as having been caught near Harderwijk, Gelderland.

314. *Serinus serinus* (L.). [EUROPEESCHE KANARIE].

We possess no specimen from the Netherlands. Already in 1815 Temminck mentioned the bird as having been observed in our country. Specimens have been killed in autumn, winter and spring.

315. *Loxia curvirostra* L. [KRUISBEK].

In the latter years we did not receive this species.

316. *Loxia pytyopsittacus* Borkhausen. [GROOTE KRUISBEK].

No specimen received; altogether we possess 16 specimens killed in the Netherlands.

317. *Loxia bifasciata* (Brehm). [WITBANDKRUISBEK].

We possess two specimens, males, caught 17 September 1889 near Bloemendaal (Coll. van Wickevoort Crommelin, 137—3 and 4).

318. *Pinicola enucleator* (L.). [HAAKBEK].

Only one specimen is recorded to have been observed in the Netherlands, a male, caught 9 November 1890 at Peize, province Drenthe. The specimen was in the possession of a bird-seller at Rotterdam and has been sold, some years ago, to a collection in England.

319. *Carpodacus erythrina* (Pallas). [ROODMUSCH].

We have one specimen, a young male, caught in the autumn of 1864 near Groningen. The bird lived till 26 April 1865 in confinement and was presented to the Museum by Dr. C. de Gavere.

320. *Pyrrhula pyrrhula* (L.). [GROOTE GOUDVINK].

3 specimens.

321. *Pyrrhula pyrrhula europaea* (Vieillot). [GOUDVINK].

5 specimens.

322. *Chloris chloris* (L.). [GROENLING].

3 specimens. Mr. W. J. Heyligers presented in 1899 to the collection a pale brownish male, caught in the Netherlands, place and date not known.

323. *Coccothraustes coccothraustes* (L.). [APPELVINK].

We received 4 specimens, caught October 1904, and October and November 1906 on Texel. We have only one fledgling from our country, a female, shot 22 June 1859 at Vogelenzang, Noord-Holland.

324. *Emberiza citrinella* L. [GEELGORS].

11 specimens. The brown pectoral band is not always present in birds from our country; a brown malar-stripe is sometimes indicated.

325. *Emberiza leucocephalos* S. G. Gmelin. [WITKOPGORS].

We possess a male, that has lived in and is purchased from the Zoological Garden at Rotterdam and that has been caught 2 May 1873 near Utrecht. The bird shows some traces of albinism at the base of the tail, evidently in consequence of the confinement.

326. *Emberiza cirlus* L. [CIRLGORS].

No specimen in the collection. Has been caught three or four times in the Netherlands.

327. *Emberiza cia* L. [GRIJZE GORS].

No specimen in the collection. Has been caught twice in the province Gelderland.

328. *Emberiza hortulana* L. [ORTOLAAN].

We received only one specimen, a male, caught in autumn 1906 near Doornspijk, Gelderland. We possess altogether 14 specimens from our country, adults and young ones killed in spring, from Groningen, Gelderland and Valkenswaard, and two killed in autumn at Overveen, Noord-Holland and in Noord-Brabant.

329. *Emberiza rustica* Pallas. [BOSCHGORS].

No specimen killed in the Netherlands in our collection. The species has been observed only once, in Gelderland.

330. *Emberiza aureola* Pallas. [WILGENGORS].

Once observed in Gelderland. No specimen in the collection.

331. *Emberiza pusilla* Pallas. [DWERGGORS].

We possess the following specimens from the Netherlands:
♀, 18 November 1842, near Leiden;
—, September 1858, near Rotterdam;
♂, 16 October 1874, Vogelenzang (Coll. van Wickevoort Crommelin, 113—1);
—, 21 October 1901, province Utrecht.

332. *Emberiza schoeniclus* L. [RIETGORS].

9 specimens.

333. *Emberiza calandra* L. [GRAUWE GORS].

2 specimens [1]).

334. *Passerina nivalis* (L.). [SNEEUWGORS].

15 specimens.

335. *Calcarius lapponica* (L.). [IJSGORS].

We received one specimen, a male, shot 3 January 1907 at Westernieland, Groningen. We possess further 8 stuffed specimens from the Netherlands.

1) According to le Roi (Ornith. Monatsber. 1908, p, 109) two specimens of *Emberiza rutila* Pallas have been caught in the beginning of April 1906 near Bocholtz, province Limburg. As in 1905 a large number of these buntings has been imported, it is very likely, that they were examples escaped from captivity.

Leyden Museum, September 1908.

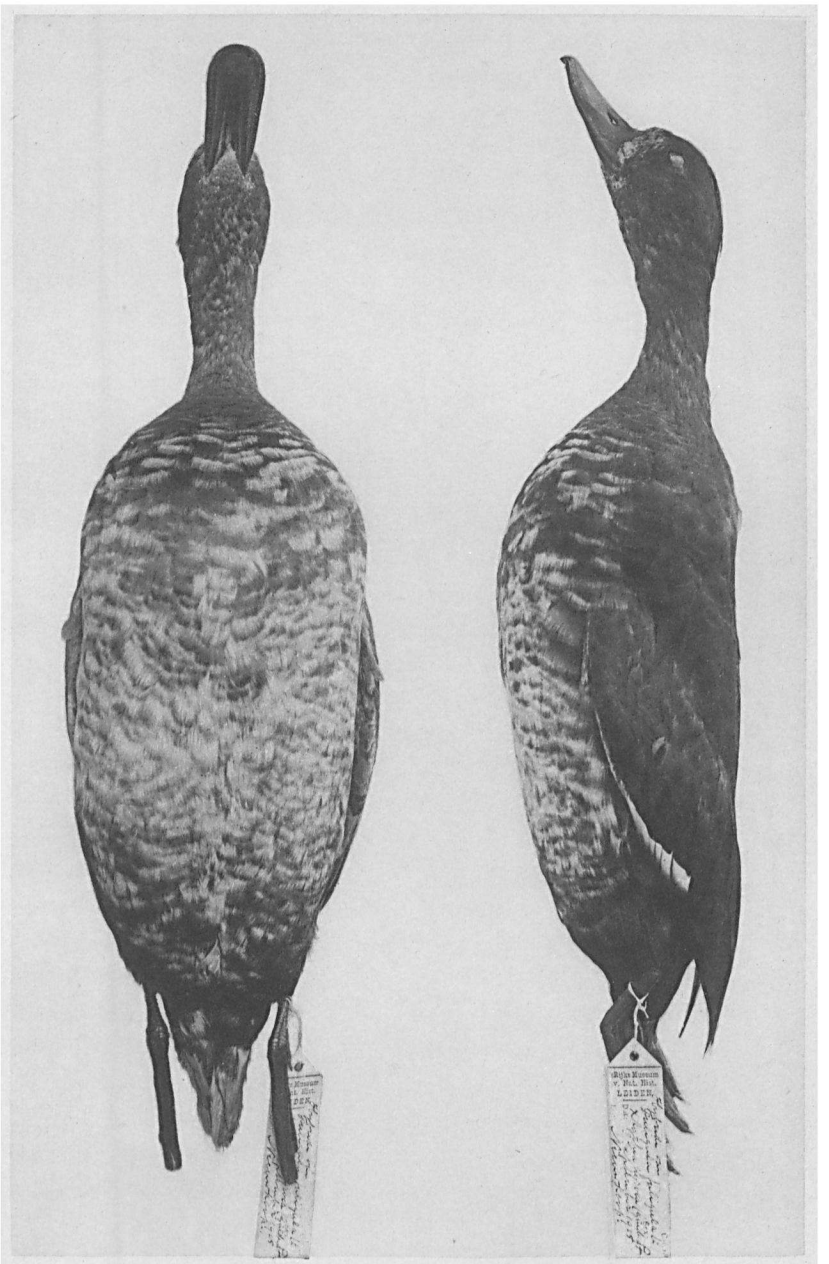
EXPLANATION OF PLATES.

Plate 7. Hybrid between *Fuligula fuligula* (L.) × *Aythia nyroca* (Güldenstädt). Female, shot 8 September 1905 at Nieuwkoop. Seen from below and from the side.

Plate 8. *Strix flammea* L. Specimens with pure white undersurface.

a, ♂, shot 19 October 1869 at Vogelenzang (Coll. van Wickevoort Crommelin, 27—8).

b, ♂, shot 11 December 1885 at Hillegom (Coll. van Wickevoort Crommelin, 27—16).



J. C. WÄKERLIN phot. ROELOFFZEN-HÜBNER EN VAN SANTEN impr.

Hybrid between FULIGULA FULIGULA (L.) × AYTHIA NYROCA (Güldenstädt), ♀.

J. C. Wåkerlin phot.

b. *a*

STRIX FLAMMEA L.
Specimens with pure white undersurface,
killed in Holland.